The Enterprise.

VOL. 7. SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1902. NO. 41.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

NORTH.

6:02 A. M. Daily.
7:26 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
9:26 A. M. Daily.
12:48 P. M. Daily.
4:53 P. M. Daily.
5:54 P. M. Daily.
9:11 P. M. Daily.

SOUTH.

12:20 A. M. Daily.
6:45 A. M. Daily.
7:33 A. M. Daily except Sunday.
12:10 P. M. Daily.
2:33 P. M. Daily except Sunday.
7:03 P. M. Daily.

S. F. and S. M. Electric R. R.

The headway of the San Mateo cars between the Cemeteries and Thirtieth St. and San Jose Ave. is twelve minutes, with the exception of Sundays and holidays, when the headway is arranged to suit the travel.

POST OFFICE.

Postoffice open from 7 a. m., to 7 p. m. Sundays, 8:00 to 9:00 a. m. Money order office open 7 a m. to 6:30 p. m.

MAILS ARRIVE.

	A. M.	P. M.
From the North	6:45	12:10
" South	——	4:58

MAIL CLOSES.

	A. M.	P. M.
North	8:35	12:25
"		5:20
South	6:15	——

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Episcopal services will be held every Sunday in Grace Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock a. m. Evening service at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. See local column.

MEETINGS.

Hose Company No. 1 will meet every Friday at 7:30 p. m. at the Court room.

MEETING NOTICE.

Progress Camp, No. 425, Woodmen of the World, meets every Wednesday evening at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

Lodge San Mateo No. 7, Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association, will meet every Tuesday at 8 p. m., at Journeymen Butchers' Hall.

DIRECTORY OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT
Hon. G. H. Buck.....Redwood City
TREASURER
P. P. Chamberlain.....Redwood City
TAX COLLECTOR
F. M. Granger.....Redwood City
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
J. J. Bullock.....Redwood City
ASSESSOR
C. D. Hayward.....Redwood City
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER
M. H. Thompson.....Redwood City
SHERIFF
J. H. Mansfield.....Redwood City
AUDITOR
Geo. Barker.....Redwood City
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Miss Etta M. Tilton.....Redwood City
CORONER AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR
Jas. Crowe.....Redwood City
SURVEYOR
W. B. Gilbert.....Redwood City

One Million Pensioners.

Washington.—Commissioner of Pensions Ware said that the legislation enacted by the last session of Congress will result in at least 10,000 new pensioners. The number of pensioners on July 1st of this year was 999,446. This shows a steady growth of the roll for a number of years.

May Cut Oil Prices.

London.—The Times says a combination is being formed between some of the largest oil producers and refiners in Baku, Russia, to open distributing agencies in England and elsewhere for the sale to retailers and others of Russian oil at a price considerably below that now ruling.

Increased Pay for Carmen.

Topeka, Kas.—The Santa Fe Railroad has issued a circular granting an increase in wages to the carmen. Good gains are shown in all the departments. The highest wages are paid at Needles and Barstow, with the Colorado and New Mexico coming next.

Indian Fishermen on Strike.

Port Townsend, Wash.—The news comes from Neah bay that 150 Indian fishermen have gone on a strike. The Indians have been receiving 9 cents per fish from the Port Angeles canneries, but the latter have cut the price to 7 cents, which the Indians decline to accept.

Contract for Coaling Plant.

Washington. — The Puget Sound Bridge and Dredging Company has been awarded the contract for the new coaling plant at the Puget Sound Navy Yard. The bid of the firm was $265,000. The coaling plant will be used for storing and handling coal.

Sixty-Seven Bodies Recovered.

Melbourne, Australia.—So far sixty-seven bodies have been recovered from the Mount Kimbla colliery at Wollongong, where an explosion occurred last week. The work of rescue is much hampered by afterdamp in the mine.

COAST NEWS GIVEN IN SHORT ITEMS

Occurrences of Interest from All Quarters of the Pacific Coast.

HAPS AND MISHAPS OF THE WEEK

Current Events Related in Newsy Dispatches From Many Correspondents in Various Parts of the West.

At Reno, Nev., William Anderson, a line repairer for the Reno Power and Light Company, was killed by a shock while working on a pole on the corner of Fourth and Sierra streets. This is the fourth man in the employ of the company killed within eight months.

A station of the United State Weather Bureau has been established at North Head, Wash., situated at the mouth of the Columbia river. The station will be equipped with a powerful telescope and will be expected to report vessels passing into the river.

Thomas Bullard, a miner, pleaded guilty in the Superior Court at Sacramento to a charge of grand larceny for having stolen some gold dust from the Gray & Wing mine near Folsom. He was sentenced by Judge Hart to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at San Quentin.

At Angel's Camp, the Crystal mine, belonging to the James G. Fair estate, is being opened. A boiler and hoist will be put on the shaft, which is now down 190 feet. The mine is the richest on the mother lode, $15,000 having been taken from three tons of rock. It has been closed for many years.

The Calaveras big tree section is full of campers all intent on taking timber land, between 400 and 500 being there at present. The land is being taken up by the section. A great deal of it is barren, but it is all taken as timber claims. At present two surveyors are there running lines. Seven thousand acres are taken in State scrip, at $5.25 an acre.

In their sixty-acre melon patch near Tudor, across the Feather river, in Sutter county, Shattuck & Ford have a mint. From two acres planted to the Rocky Ford variety of muskmelons $300 worth have been harvested this season, and enough more melons are ripening to give an additional $100. It is estimated that the entire tract will give fifty carloads, valued at $4500.

The water famine at Kern City has been relieved. The water company struck an immense flow in one of its new wells that has been sunk on H street. A pump was at once attached, and for several hours 20,000 gallons an hour were raised without diminishing the supply. This will give the company a half million gallons more water a day, and, with what is already available, will supply enough for the town.

The south end of Lake Tahoe was swept by a heavy windstorm Monday night, which blew down a number of big pine trees and caused the lake to be so rough as to prevent fishing. The wires of the Sunset Telegraph and Telephone Company, which extend along the entire length of the lake, were broken somewhere near McKinney's and no communication with the outside world was possible for twenty-four hours.

Word comes from Santa Rosalia, on the gulf coast of Lower California, where the big copper mines of the Rothschilds are located, that the Boleo Mining Company has lost heavily through the peculations of one of its employes, that the stealings have amounted well into the thousands of dollars, and that the offender has been handed over to the judges of the Mexican courts at Mulege for punishment.

H. C. Southworth, a farmer living near Burson, Calaveras county, was accidentally killed by the explosion of a charge in a shotgun, which he was carrying. The news that came to his brother at Stockton was that he was killed while attempting to cross a fence. The deceased had a daughter in Berkeley and a wife and son at home. He was a brother of H. O. Southworth, a well-known Stockton merchant, and about 55 years of age.

An extremely sad death occurred at San Andreas last week. The family of W. E. Paul at supper one evening ate heartily of canned corned beef. Shortly after leaving the table, Mrs. Paul complained of severe pains in her legs, followed by vomiting and fainting spells. Medical aid was summoned, but in vain. An hour after the first symptoms she was unconscious and passed away without recovering. The oldest boy suffered considerably, but has fully recovered. The father and five small children are out of danger.

The injury done by the grasshopper invasion near Marysville did not end with the disappearance of the pests. Down about Winters and in the foothill sections, attacked by the hoppers, investigation shows that the trees and vines whose foliage was eaten suffered seriously from the recent hot spell. Fortunately the hoppers operated in widely separated parts, and thus the vineyards and orchards between were left in better shape to stand the heat.

Sacramento retail grocers recently met members of the Chamber of Commerce of that city to enlarge the scope of their organization. Their purpose is to unite with other State retail grocers' associations now being formed throughout California to secure better laws, collect bad bills, trace dishonest debtors and correct trade abuses. Another meeting will be held when the constitution will be changed and delegates chosen to the State convention at Oakland, August 11th.

Three hobos held up and robbed a passenger on the Rio Grande Western train who had stepped out on the platform of the Union station at Ogden, Utah. A detective who went in pursuit of the robbers was in turn held up and relieved of his revolver, handcuffs and other paraphernalia and told to hurry away, which he did. A posse headed by several policemen took up the pursuit of the robbers. They caught up with them and in the exchange of shots which followed Policeman Farr was severely wounded. The robbers then fled toward the hills north of the city.

There is considerable excitement in the city of Sacramento over a report to the effect that the Santa Fe Railroad Company is about to build a road into Sacramento. It is said that a number of real estate men who had received a tip upon the proposition had been down in the lower part of the city with a view to bonding a lot of real estate, especially in the vicinity of the place where it is alleged the company proposes to build its depot. It is claimed the Santa Fe Company has secured rights of way and bonded considerable property and will put up a depot at Front and M streets.

At Sacramento, Charles Wardrip has been found guilty of murder in the first degree for the killing of Hugh Duffy in that city on the night of February 17th last. Wardrip was a burglar. He was caught by Duffy burglarizing a neighbor's house, when Wardrip shot him down. At the time of his arrest Wardrip made a confession and said he was ready to hang. At the trial he denied ever having made a confession and swore he had not been in Sacramento on the date of the murder. The jury remained out all night. One of the jurors held out for several hours for life imprisonment.

KING EDWARD STILL IMPROVING.

Dines With Members of the Royal Family and Receives Numerous Visitors.

London.—Up to Sunday King Edward had taken all his meals alone, but then, for the first time since his illness, he lunched and dined with the royal family. His majesty now receives numerous visitors daily and Cowes is becoming crowded with fashionable notables.

General Lucas Meyer, recently in command of the Orange Free State forces, and Mrs. Meyer lunched with Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain Sunday. King Edward has invited General and Mrs. Meyer to witness the coronation ceremony at Westminster Abbey next Saturday, but as General Meyer goes to Dresden upon medical advice to take the waters, they were unable to accept.

Former President Steyn of the Orange Free State, who, with his family, arrived at Southampton Sunday, and who sailed immediately for Holland, has arrived at Schevengan. Krueger has sent him a message in which he prays for his early recovery.

A real good sweat does a big, lazy man a real lot of good.

You can make life worth living if you try.

SIXTEEN CONVICTS ESCAPE

Use Dynamite Effectively on a Solid Wall of Masonry.

GUARDS HELD AT BAY BY LEADER.

In Subsequent Pursuit One of the Criminals Is Shot and Killed and Two Others Are Recaptured.

Nashville, Tenn.—Sixteen convicts, one of them a desperate train robber, and others sentenced for murder, Monday night blew a hole through a solid wall of masonry with dynamite, and then escaped from the Tennessee Penitentiary, while their leader, supplied with a brace of revolvers by outside accomplices, held the prison guards at bay. Once outside the Penitentiary, the leader could not protect all the fleeing felons, and, in the pursuit by re-enforcements of guards, Edward Carney, a safeblower, of Nashville, was shot and killed. Two of the fugitives were recaptured. The rest are fleeing for their lives, with posses and bloodhounds on their trails.

Six of the fugitives were prisoners of the United States Government, who had been convicted in Federal courts. The remainder were State convicts. Gus Hyatt, a Manchester train robber, was the leader in the escape. By some means, which the officials have not discovered, he secured a quantity of dynamite and two revolvers from persons outside the prison who planned to free him.

Just before locking-up time for the night Hyatt placed a charge of dynamite against the wall of one of the wings of the main prison. A moment later there was a terrific explosion th t shook the whole building. Guards rushed toward the place whence the sound came, but Hyatt was ready to meet them with his revolvers. Sixteen prisoners were in the corridor next to the wall, through which the dynamite had made a hole about the size of a man's body.

When the guards came running to the scene, Hyatt turned his revolvers toward them and commanded them to halt under penalty of instant death. Next instant he told the convicts about him to escape through the hole in the prison wall. They complied, moving with celerity. When all his companions were outside, Hyatt backed through the hole, keeping his revolvers pointed straight at the guards within.

An alarm was soon given and the outside guards were sent after the fleeing men. The guards carried rifles. They commanded all the fugitives who could be seen to halt. Carney refused to stop and he was shot down. Joe Loss and James Work were traced by bloodhounds and recaptured.

Huge Floating Dock to Be Built.

Washington. — The Navy Department will soon call for bids for a floating dock to accommodate a 16,000-ton battleship to be built in the United States and floated over to the Philippines. This will be one of the largest floating drydocks ever constructed. The amount available is $1,250,000, and Admiral Endicott of the Bureau of Yards and Docks has already completed the specifications under which the huge structure will be built. Whether it will be towed across the Atlantic through the Suez canal will depend upon the place of its construction; but in any event the towing of this gigantic steel structure such a distance will be a formidable undertaking.

Fanatical Filipinos Defeated by Police.

Manila.—Governor Bandalitz of Tayabas province has written Acting Governor Wright that the combined police forces of seven towns attacked and defeated a force under Roberto Rios, leader of a fanatical Filipino society. Many of Rios' followers were killed or wounded, but only a few of the police were hurt. The fight occurred near Antimonan.

Ascend Active Volcano.

Manila.—A party of soldiers has succeeded in ascending the volcano of Mayon, which is active. It took the party twenty hours to reach the crater. This was the second ascent of this volcano ever made.

KAISER OPPOSED TO DISARMAMENT.

Believes the German Army Returns to the Nation All It Costs.

Berlin.—The King of Italy's proposal of a contraction of European armament is a subject on which the Czar and the German Emperor undoubtedly will converse at their meeting at Reval, on the occasion of the Russian naval maneuvers. Emperor William almost certainly will give the suggestion no encouragement. His opinion, well known to diplomats, is that disarmament is a dream of the future and a fantastic idea when considered in connection with the existing Continental situation.

"Germany cannot consent to impair her finest instrument of offense, which is the defense of her existence," he is quoted as saying, "because other nations are unable to equal it. We can stand the expense, and, besides, I consider that the army returns to the nation all that it costs, in discipline of character and wholesome training of the body."

Armour Buys Big Interest.

Chicago.—J. P. Lyman, president of the G. H. Hammond Company, made the following authentic statement: "J. Ogden Armour has purchased a substantial interest in the G. H. Hammond Company and the Hammond Packing Company, and the transfer of stock is taking place. F. E. Vogel, vice-president, retires to devote his attention to other large interests and Arthur Meeker has been selected to fill the vacancy. The management and policy of the companies will continue unchanged."

Injury to Grapes and Prunes.

Marysville. — Investigation of the orchards and vineyards in the rich section about Gridley, fifteen miles above Marysville, shows that grapes and prunes have been much damaged, the injury to the former being placed as high as 75 per cent. Private advices received by large growers about here indicate that the grape crop of Central California, because of the torrid spell, will be cut down one-half, but the apparent loss will be made up by better prices.

Forty Years Pastor Without Salary.

Baltimore, Md.—There took place at Hancock, Md., Monday, the funeral of Rev. Jacob Weller, an aged Dunkard preacher, who had been pastor of one church in the village for more than forty years, during which time he never accepted a salary or other compensation and never took up a collection on Sunday. He married more couples and baptized more people than any other Dunkard preacher. He was an orator of unusual gift.

Shocking Murder of Sheep Herder.

Florence, Col.—Samuel Randall, a cattleman of this town, while riding on the prairie south of Granada, Col., near the Kansas line, found the body of a Mexican sheep herder, who had been murdered. His heart had been cut out and thrust into his mouth. The man's herd of sheep had been scattered. The crime is thought to have been due to trouble between sheep and cattle owners.

The Floods in Texas.

Dallas, Texas. — Reports from Northwest Texas give a rather gloomy outlook from the flooded area. The Texas Midland is still unable to operate its through service. The Texas and New Orleans is tied up east of Seago, as the east fork of the Trinity river is running several feet over the tracks there. The Texas Central has abandoned passenger trains each way owing to washouts near Waco.

Hurricane in North Dakota.

Lisbon, N. D.—Lisbon was the center of a hurricane and destructive hailstorm Sunday evening. Crops in this section are totally destroyed. Barns and outhouses were wrecked and dwelling-houses and stores unroofed. Several persons were injured. The neighboring towns of Buttsville, Englevale and Sheldon were also affected by the storm.

Death Due to Poisoning.

Des Moines, Ia.—Physicians hold that A. M. Potter, the State legislator of Waverly, who was found unconscious at a local hotel on Friday night, died from morphine or chloral poisoning. At the inquest it developed that Potter had purchased laudanum. The inquest was adjourned to await the result of chemical examination of the stomach.

Frivolous people seldom do serious things.

Religion should consist in right doing.

BROTHER OF THE SULTAN IMPRISONED

Prince Reshad Accused of Intriguing With "Young Turkey" Party.

London.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says Prince Reshad, brother of the Sultan and heir apparent to the throne of Turkey, and Prince Djimat, the next in succession to the throne, have been arrested and imprisoned, accused of assisting the "Young Turkey" party.

The correspondent says also that the Governor of Bagdad reports a terrible conflict between the inhabitants of two villages near Dvanieh, on the Euphrates, in which about sixty of the villagers were killed. The fight was the outcome of a quarrel about the ownership of a spring situated between the two villages.

Vienna.—The Politische Correspondenz reports a serious state of anarchy in the villayet of Monastir, European Turkey, due to the activity of Albanian brigands, who are said to be murdering and mutilating people in order to extort ransoms and under the pretense of seeking Macedonian revolutionists.

Salonica.— Seven Bulgarian brigands, who were surrounded in the village of Volka by 350 Turkish soldiers, have escaped uninjured, after having killed four soldiers and five villagers. The brigands burned a considerable part of the village.

Uniform Maritime Rules.

Nantes, France.—The International Life-Saving Congress, which finished its sitting here, recommends the establishment of an international maritime bureau to formulate maritime regulations for all countries.

The People's Store

GRAND AVE., near Postoffice,

South San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Only Store in San Mateo County that SELLS

Dry Goods and Fancy Goods;
Boots and Shoes;
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods;
Crockery and Agate Ware;
Hats and Caps,

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

Give Us a Call and be Convinced.

M. F. HEALEY,

Hay, Grain and Feed.
Wood and Coal.

Lumber Yard

ALL KINDS OF TEAMING.

Grand and San Bruno Aves.,

South San Francisco, Cal.

good news

We have just received a large shipment of the famous Cyrus Noble whiskey.

This brand is the most popular American whiskey in the world.

It is a pure, old honest product.

It is distilled from selected grain.

It is a tonic and stimulant combined.

It is absolutely pure.

THE ENTERPRISE

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Editor and Proprietor.

Wise men bump up against a fool's game occasionally.

Circulate as much truth and as few words as possible.

If a poor man has the sand he may win a girl with the rocks.

Unless a man is willing to meet his bills he tries to dodge his creditors.

One sewing machine and two phonographs will do the work of twelve women.

You can't get some women to admit that all the crazy men are in lunatic asylums.

The fool alone is never willing to concede a point for the purpose of gaining a few.

The Bey of Tunis, who died recently, left fifty widows. They are still counting the orphans.

Give a man his choice of making friends or money and he doesn't hesitate more than half a second.

Miss Helen Gould is being annoyed by a fictitious husband. But she ought, at least, to be thankful that it is only a fictitious one.

President Roosevelt is quoted as saying that "Life is too soft." Perhaps it is—to some. Others, however, have found strata of very hard luck in it.

There was a suggestion of the prevailing spirit of national unity in the fact that the Dixie, flying the United States flag, carried relief to stricken Martinique.

The president of Vassar College says marriage is becoming unfashionable because so few people think they can afford it. Is this to be regarded as another slap at the panama hat?

John D. Rockefeller has made $12,000,000 in the last six months without working Sundays. If he continues frugal he will be able to enjoy that popular weekly half-holiday within a few years.

Norway has produced an inventor who says that he has made a gun which can shoot a two-ton projectile ninety-three miles. He might just as well have made it an even hundred; but not to cavil on that point, what an admirable instrument for express business that gun would be if the inventor would only make a car to put in it that would hold two tons of coal or sugar or meat, and then could devise a way for landing that car safely in a soft spot ninety-three miles away! With thirty or forty such guns stationed at proper intervals he could span the continent, and we should behold a new way of beating swords into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks.

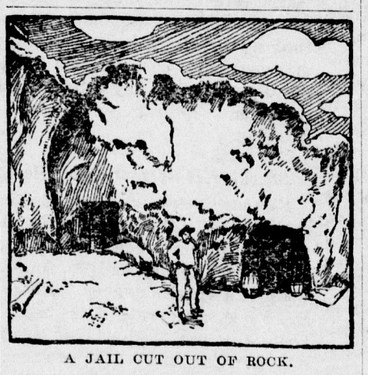
At last the courts have established the status of the mother-in-law. She has been raised to an equality with the faithful house dog that does not bite. Presumably the learned judge who pronounced this dictum would also hold that a good dog that does not bite is better than a mother-in-law who does. It is also established that a man has as much right to keep his mother-in-law in his house as he has to keep a dog. If either should bite or show any tendency to become a menace to the safety of the other inmates of the house, it would be perfectly proper to put the offender out. The dog would be sent to the kennel. But what would be done with the mother-in-law? This, however, is speculative. Let us rejoice that so far as equality and legal rights are concerned the mother-in-law has been raised to a plane which so far the peaceable canine has occupied alone. Most assuredly the world advances, and we are growing more charitable and more Christian every day.

President Eliot was right when he said that, while churchess courts and legislatures have less influence than they had thirty years ago, the influence of the school is vastly increased. This is due partly to the increased and increasing opportunities afforded by the school and partly to the higher education of women. Already the influence of educated women is felt in the schools, not alone as teachers, but as women of social importance whose word carries authority. In all large cities and even in smaller towns the interest which educated women have taken in public schools is showing itself in a hundred ways and in the main unquestionably for good. Better sanitary conditions, more sympathetic and more rational courses of study, neighborhood conventions which bring the school and home into close relations, are only a few of the results which the higher and broader education of women have effected. It is too early yet to determine what the ultimate effect of higher education of women will have upon the home, but the question is solving itself in a practical way. All the higher institutions of learning which permit coeducation have an increase each year in the number of women. The University of New York may be taken as an example. In 1890 five women were admitted to the courses of pedagogy, commerce and law. In 1895 there were eighty-one women students, while at present there are more than 300. Beyond question the health of the college woman will average better than that of the ignorant, her home will be conducted more intelligently, her children reared more wisely. Divorces will be less frequent where a woman has learned self-command and acquired the ability to see things not isolated, but in connection with other matters of equal importance. The real test of the value of higher education to women comes in its influence on the home. If it tends to make family life more secure its worth is inestimable. If, for any reason, it ignores the worth of the home and family life higher education for women would be an evil to the state and nation as it would be to the individual.

Ideas upon marriage that may strike the superficial thinker as somewhat novel were expounded by Dr. Minot J. Savage in the Church of the Messiah, New York. His views regarding the nature of the marriage compact, however, are rational and will appeal to the intelligent judgment of all who look deeper than the brief ceremonial into the sacred relation which it solemnizes. Dr. Savage called attention to the folly of imagining that people can go to a justice of the peace or to a minister, who acts in this regard as a state official, and be married. "The state never married anybody and never can," declared Savage. Elaborating this idea a little further, he said: "If people do not marry themselves I care not what their relations may be, they are not and cannot be married. All the state does is to recognize the fact, if it exists, and surround it with legal guardianship to protect the rights of the parties concerned." After all, there is nothing novel about this view of marriage. Any other conception of marriage is irrational. Persons may be legally and physically joined in wedlock without being married psychologically and spiritually. The state has united them in matrimonial bonds, but they are not one; they are not married. Their union is not a marriage in the highest conception of that term. It is plainly obvious, if one stops to think, that the few words of the preacher or the justice of the peace cannot establish that union of soul and spirit that is comprehended in Dr. Savage's understanding of the marriage relationship. The formalities of the law are instituted to protect the relationship in the interest of society and the preservation of the race, but they cannot sanctify it. As Dr. Savage says, only love can do that. It follows, therefore, as a rational deduction from this view that many couples are "married" in the eyes of the law that are not married. The vows have been spoken and the compacts solemnized, but the union that represents the exalted conception of the marriage relation does not exist. This conception of marriage gives added force to the plea of Dr. Savage and many others for social reforms that will make it "more difficult for people to get married."

JAIL CUT OUT OF ROCK.

The accompanying illustration shows probably the most unique prison in the world. It is located at Santa Rosalia, Lower California, and, as will be noticed, this delectable place is cut out of the solid rock, the gates being composed of thick iron bars. The prisoners never know how long they will be detained in this terrible place, as they are not allowed to be present at their



A JAIL CUT OUT OF ROCK.

trial—an interesting custom which practically insures their conviction, unless they are in a position to oil the machinery of justice. Their friends, if they have any, bring them food, as the State does not undertake to feed them, and they get their water for drinking and bathing out of a cask set outside the door. Altogether, the ordinary convict prison of America seems like a haven of luxury compared to this rock-hewn penitentiary.

Potato Pulp Celluloid.

It is not many years since the threatened ivory famine produced that remarkable imitation known as celluloid, which has been successfully employed for a thousand uses. Now the imitation has itself been imitated by a curious preparation of potato pulp. The inventor is a Dutchman, and he treats the waste pulp, itself a residue from the manufacture of potato flour, with a solution of acid and glycerine. The resulting compound takes a plastic form, and is dried and ground to powder. This powder is molded into blocks with the aid of water, very much as one uses plaster of paris. The material can be cut, turned, bored, et cetera, and used for every purpose for which ivory, bone, celluloid, et cetera are adapted.

The Peach Crop.

"Yes, indeed," said he, "Miss Love has a complexion like a peach."

"That' so," replied her rival, "it's bound to fail."—Philadelphia Press.

Probably you never heard of the man who was killed by kindness—but if you did it was nothing more than hearsay.

The most sincere compliment a man ever pays his wife is when he says she is economical.

EDITORIALS

OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS.

Wages and Cost of Living.

The United States Steel Corporation has raised the wages of about 100,000 men 10 per cent. It is estimated that this will add $4,000,000 to the yearly pay roll. This is a politic move. It forestalls applications for an advance in wages, which would probably have been made in a short time. The men employed in the steel and iron industries are working full time. They have been getting wages which two years ago seemed quite fair, but a dollar does not buy so much of the necessaries of life as it did two years ago.

Workingmen are often reproached unjustly for their urgent demands for higher pay in prosperous seasons, when they are steadily employed and are receiving what seems to their critics fair wages. The critics are apt to overlook the fact that, while the price of labor is going up, the cost of living is going up also, and if the latter goes up more rapidly than the former the workingman may feel pinched and become dissatisfied. He hears a great deal about prosperity and sees evidences of it all around him, but he finds that his income does not go quite so far as it did when wages were a little lower.

The great item of expenditure with the workingman with a family is food. More than half his earnings go to buy it. The price of foodstuffs has been unusually high for some time. It is not surprising, in view of the increased cost of a meal, that there should be appeals in so many quarters for higher wages.

When business is less active and profits fall off, the United States Steel Corporation may wish to reduce wages. To that reduction a fall in the cost of living will not reconcile the men in its empoly. They want higher wages when it costs more to live; they fight hard against lower wages even though the cost of living has gone down. This is not logical, but it is natural.—Chicago Tribune.

Vaccination Valid.

The Minnesota Supreme Court declares vaccination valid. It does not of course pronounce on ways and means, it does not take up the cause of vaccinationists and anti-vaccinationists and declare one right and the other wrong. This would savor of ancient theological controversy as participated in by the State, and indeed the attendant acrimony has been very similar. But the State merely affirms the right of a community to take all recognized measures looking toward the preservation of the public health.

Vaccination is such a recognized measure. Its virtue has been questioned, and its opponents are clearly within their academic right when they summon vaccination before the bar and find indictment against it. Vaccination may be as serious, as fatal, as the disease against which it innoculates, and, moreover, it is not always a preventive, never a certain preventive. All this the anti-vaccinationists are justified in asserting and in attempting to prove.

But the State moves slowly and it has recognized vaccination as a necessity in preserving the public health during times of epidemic. The State gives to a health commissioner power to employ all recognized means to preserve that public health. It grants him, by this recent decision, the right to compel vaccination. It might do otherwise. The State might determine to have nothing to do with vaccine. It might determine that every smallpox patient and every person exposed to smallpox should be vaccinated by the common hangman, should be hanged by the neck until dead, or shot down in ranks. It has the power to do this. It has the power, although the individual forgets it, of life and death. In the case of leprosy this is recognized. Solitary incarceration is death in life. The State is the supreme arbiter of good and ill to the people.

The vaccination controversy will continue. Health officers may still insist that children shall be vaccinated before entering school. The law of compulsory education may insist that these children attend school. The net is close.—St. Paul Dispatch.

Happiness of the Home.

Should a wife be bothered by her husband's troubles? Let us change the wording to read: Is a husband bothered by his wife's troubles? The majority of married men will give an answer in the negative. No matter what the trials of the hours have been, the wife endeavors to brush them one side, when evening comes. She is then always better dressed than at any time during the day, she usually has a happy smile of welcome and she adds fresh laurels to the most magnificent institution the world knows—the American home. There are many vexatious trials, multitudinous cross events of a housewife's day that are never mentioned. They are borne bravely, and wrongs are remedied as best they can be without inflicting the burden upon the man.

Now the question arises, Does the husband bear his trials with the same bravery and carry the same encouraging smile when he comes home? If things have gone wrong at the office or at the store is not my lord usually in a despondent frame of mind and does he not carry his worries to the fireside with him? It is done for comfort and consolation, no doubt, but that is hardly fair. Talk about the dependence of woman all you may, but when the test comes it is the man who is dependent and who seeks surcease in woman's tender appreciation. This should not be.

Of course there are business affairs which must be told to one's wife—affairs which affect the family's future and concerning which she should be made acquainted, but the average care of the day can be cast aside until the morrow, and it should not intrude on the happiness of the home.—Cincinnati Post.

Invasion of Northwest Canada.

Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest are repeating with great rapidity the history of the winning of our West. The problem of absorbing the Galicians, Russians and other refractory races is specifically Canadian, but the remarkable influx of American settlers in these regions must affect both Canada and ourselves. As yet we have no accurate statistics of this agrarian invasion. Yet some idea of its significance may be gained from the following figures. In the years 1898-1900 the total immigration from America to Canada was, respectively, 9,119, 11,945 and 15,500. During the first five months of the present year the Great Northern Railroad alone carried 25,000 immigrants into Manitoba. While some of these were taken directly from the incoming steamers, many were either American-born or thoroughly Americanized. This cannot continue without producing its effect upon the relations of the two countries. A constant social interchange and common agricultural interests in the Northwest will more and more reduce the boundary to its definition as an "imaginary line."—New York Evening Post.

Schwab's Foolish Advice.

Schwab has been giving some more foolish advice to young men. To the graduates of the Pennsylvania State College he said:

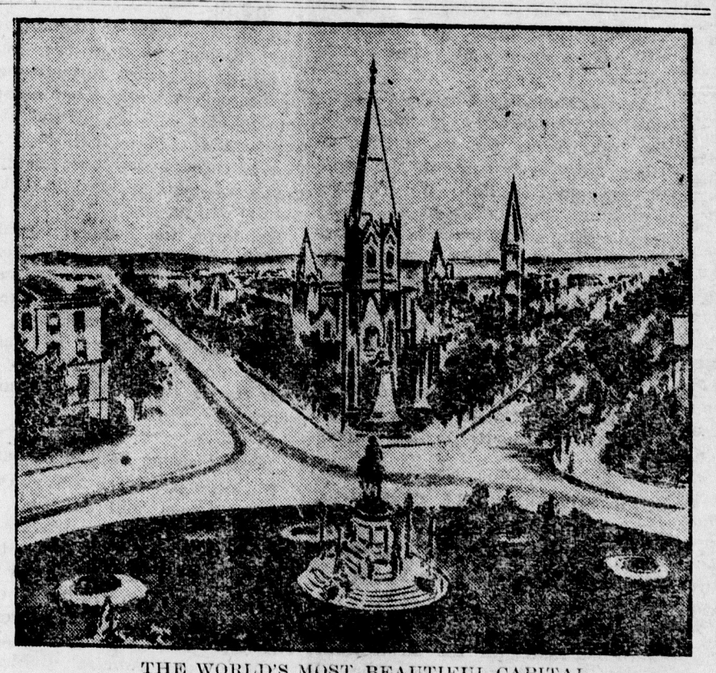
"The worst thing you can do is to start in life with influence. Nothing will ever do you so much injury. Never ask your friends to help you."

This is advice that Mr. Schwab never acted upon himself. Nor did any other successful man. To depend entirely upon influence and not upon one's self and one's own efforts is, of course, fatally wrong. No young man who does that can succeed, however potent the influences in his favor may be. But at the same time, true worth and intelligent, earnest effort on the part of any young man will attract to him friends and influences that will be mightily helpful to him. These are not to be despised, but are to be cultivated and treasured and used. In the complex life of this age individual effort counts for little unless joined and in harmony with forces that control.—St. Louis Chronicle.

NATION'S GOVERNMENT SEAT.

City of Washington the Most Beautiful Capital in the World.

Washington is the most beautiful capital in the world. There are 4,689 acres of parks in the city. The Mall, in the very heart of the downtown district, contains nearly 1,000 acres and beside these parks there are some 220 little triangles and circles at the bisections of streets and avenues, breathing places where one may also find a fountain, or one of our great "men on horseback" done in bronze. Every-



THE WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL CAPITAL.
Thomas Circle, Washington, one of 220 somewhat similar spots which add to the attractiveness of the nation's seat of government.

where there are trees and boulevard streets. One may truly say it is a great wooded park, untouched save for the asphalted streets and the buildings let in among the trees.

No other city on earth has as well paved streets and they are kept immaculately clean. The system of street railways is mostly underground electric. The electric light wires and telegraph and telephone lines are nearly all in conduits underground, leaving nothing above to mar the city's beauty. On the fashionable promenades you will find as many fair women and handsome men as anywhere in this world. The finest of turnouts pass through the streets and avenues and costly automobiles are more numerous than in any other American city beside New York.

The number of visitors aggregates 1,000,000 yearly and these come from every corner of the earth. It is the home of statesmen and legislators, retired men of wealth, scientists and students, artists, writers and explorers. These lend to the social atmosphere a tone which is lacking in other American cities.

NEW KING IS A HUSTLER.

Indolence of the Former Prince of Wales Has Vanished.

Since King Edward's promotion from the position of heir apparent to that of sovereign, a good many rather significant changes have been observable in his character and none of them is more striking than that which has taken place in his attitude towards his work. At present there are probably few business men in his kingdom more methodical and business-like than his most gracious majesty, and not many capable of getting through a big pile of work in such an amazingly short time. He was hardly back from one of his recent trips before he had called his council together, discussed important state affairs, gave his sanction to several diplomatic appointments, paid an unusually large number of private visits, not to mention going all over plans for the alterations made in Buckingham palace and at Windsor, says the London correspondent of the Pittsburg Gazette.

This propensity of the king's for hustling has simply electrified those who used to come in contact with him as Prince of Wales. At that time he made the lives of his various distinguished secretaries a burden to them. It was like pulling teeth to induce him to settle down to work on the different accounts it was necessary that he review, or to attend to his immense correspondence, and harder still to make sure that he turned up at the different private and state functions, where his presence was indispensable.

Comparatively speaking King Edward has not made so many changes in his retinue or in the various palace staffs, but for everyone that has been made there has been some business-like reason. When it came to head-chopping the king showed himself no respecter of persons. Queen Victoria had given the charge of Windsor castle to the Duke of Argyll, but the king wanted to have the management in his own hands and so he placed Lord Esher, one of his most trusted servitors, at the head of the castle affairs.

As His Child Saw Him.

A prominent real estate man in Los Angeles had an experience a few evenings ago that kept him guessing for a little bit as to whether he should feel complimented or otherwise. He was at home with one little daughter while his wife and another of the children were downtown. Darkness was coming on and the little girl was anxiously watching for her mother's return. Her nervousness grew apace, in spite of the father's attempts at reassurance. At length the little one burst into tears, saying:

"I just can't help it! I need mamma, and I must have her!"

"Do you do this way when your mamma is here and I'm away?" asked the father.

"No, of course, not," replied the little one. "'Cause then there's some grown-up person about the house."—Los Angeles Herald.

Wanted Specific Information.

The teacher had been impressing upon her class the advantage of a competency gained by honest, hard work over one gained by scheming and even more questionable means and, thinking she had made a great impression upon her small charges, she proceeded to catechize them on the subject: "Once upon a time there were two rich men, one of whom made his fortune by honest industry, while the other made his by fraud. Now, which of these two men would you prefer to be?"

Tommy (after a moment's hesitation) —Which made the most?

Alert for an Angel.

Stormington Barnes and his leading man were passing a village church.

"Listen!" exclaimed the eminent tragedian.

"Does the music of the choir carry you back to your boyhood days?"

"No; but you know how long we have been looking for some one with money who was willing to back the show?"

"Yes."

"Well, I think I hear some one inside there singing, 'I want to be an angel.'"
—Washington Star.

Man has very little use for advice that doesn't confirm his own opinion.

This is a hard world. Its final gift to a man is a marble shaft.

A SLEEPING PREMIER.

Lord North Had a Habit of Sleeping in Parliament.

Lord North was the sleeping parliamentarian of the eighteenth century. He was forever yawning in the faces of members and their speeches. Black and White says of him that indignant orators were constantly complaining of his refusal to listen to them, and he was never at a loss in subjecting them to the further humiliation of a sharp retort.

"Even now, in these perils, the noble lord is asleep!" burst forth an angry member of the opposition; and Lord North awoke in time to murmur, "I wish I were!"

Again he said to another grumbler, "The physician should never quarrel with his own medicine."

To a speaker who impeached him of all sorts of crimes, and called attention to his dozing through the attack, Lord North rejoined:

"It is cruel to deny me the solace enjoyed by other criminals—that of a night's rest before they meet their fate."

The best story of the sleepy premier is that connected with a peer who bored Parliament with a history of shipbuilding from the time of Noah and his ark. North began dozing at the mention of the ark, and slept until the speaker reached the Spanish Armada. Then a colleague woke him.

"Where are we now?" asked North.

"In the reign of Queen Elizabeth."

"Dear! dear!" exclaimed the prime minister. "Why didn't you let me sleep a century or two more?"

FEARLESS SCIENTISTS.

They Dwell Within Reach of Vesuvius' Scorching Breath.

On the side of Mount Vesuvius, which has been comparatively quiet during the last few years but may break out at any time, is an observatory. Here live some scientists whose task it is to study the volcano. Nothing can exceed, says Mr. Arthur Norway in "Naples, Past and Present," the value of the services rendered to science by these gentlemen, who elect to spend their lives upon a spot which is always dreary and exposed to constant danger.

The last great eruption of Vesuvius was in 1872. While it was proceeding the position of the courageous men in the observatory was rather glorious than safe. Vesuvius was "sweating fire," to use the words of Professor Palmieri, one of the scientists who was in the observatory at the time.

"On the night of April 26th," he writes, "the observatory lay between two torrents of fire. The heat was insufferable. The glass of the windows was hot and crackling. In all the rooms there was a smell of scorching."

When one ponders on what is involved in these words, and learns that "stones fell on the observatory of such size that the glass of the unshuttered windows was broken," one is ready with Mr. Norway, "to take off his hat" to the stout hearts and keen intellects, to these "outposts of mankind," who do not merely dare danger occasionally, but live in the midst of it; who fear nothing that comes to them while they serve the cause of science.

The Old-Time Tunes.

Oh, Mr. Organ Grinder, play a tune that
is a tune;
I'm sick of Florodora and the ragtime of
the coon;
These rootless tunes, to-day, don't seem
to get a proper hold,
So play me some or anything that's reasonably old.
Grind me the strains your fathers ground
with such consummate ease,
From "Olivette" or "Mignon"—either one
of them would please—
Or Lauterbach, or "Buttercup," or many
more like these,
Or e'en the one devoted to the praise of
Limburg cheese!

You've surely noticed all the bands of all
the world, to-day,
Can't sweeten up the atmosphere in
Patsy Gilmore's way,
And of all the boasted primas never one
can put a tongue
To a tune that has the flavor of the sort
that Lotta sung;
And pianists imported for the splendor of
their hair,
And virtuoso fiddlers pulling catgut
through the air—
Oh, their renderings are well enough, but
yet they can't compare
With the olden organ grinder tunes for
solid wear and tear.

Say, if an organ grinder of the kind we
used to know,
With a little strap-back organ of the
make of long ago,
Should wander into town and ravel out
a little string
Of the songs that Marie Stone and Susie
Kirwin used to sing;
Nay, a prophet I am not, and yet a vision
I can see—
A judge a-patting jujube, happy as a
judge can be;
A dancing, prancing crowd around, including you and me,
And a minister a-kicking up his gaiters
in his glee!
—Chicago Journal.

Transplanted by a Storm.

Will Stephenson, residing near Atchison, Kan., grows onion sets for a large seed house under a contract, and he planted twenty acres this spring. When the high winds blew recently nearly all the onion sets were actually blown out of the ground and into an adjoining cornfield. The wind continued to blow, and blew dirt around the roots, and Stephenson now has about ten acres of perfectly planted onions from a quarter of a mile to a mile from the spot where they were originally planted. They have since sprouted and are doing nicely.

They talk of the path of the transgressor being hard, but every good man thinks it is dead easy.

A FAMOUS INSTITUTION.

Salem Academy, in the Beautiful Wachovia Tract, North Carolina.

The centennial, recently celebrated, of the Salem Academy and College at Winston-Salem, N. C., marks the close of 100 years of usefulness of an institution which deserves to be more widely known. It was founded and has been maintained by the Moravians. A colony of these people settled a century and a half ago in North Carolina. They went through the horrors of the French and Indian war without suffering loss of property and were equally fortunate in the war of the revolution. Their beautiful tract bore the name of Wachovia. Here were schools such as no other southern section possessed, and visitors were so impressed with the educational advantages of the children that they asked that a larger school be built. The academy and college for girls and young women now located there was established in 1802 and it has never been closed. For the 50 years following the fame of the school spread. The ante-bellum aristocracy in the South was at the height of its glory. The planters drove in their private coaches from Virginia, from South Carolina and Georgia, from Florida, from the Gulf States, and, crossing the mountains, they came from Tennessee and Kentucky, and even from more distant points. The story as related in the old records is an exceedingly interesting one. When the daughters of these old-time southern families arrived at the famous school the horses upon which they had ridden across the mountains were sold, and the saddles hung in the saddle room, to remain until the young women had completed their course of study. At the commencement time this quaint little North Carolina town presented a wonderful spectacle. The great old family coaches, with liveried servants, brought prominent men and women who were leading figures in the affairs of the nation. Its pupils came from the very flower of the land. The mothers and wives of Governors, statesmen, Generals, foreign ministers and prominent financiers were Salem girls. In the administrations of James K. Polk and Andrew Johnson graduates of the North Carolina schools were mistresses of the white house, and Stonewall Jackson had as his life companion a Salem girl. Rev. John H. Clewell is president of the academy.

REV. H. CLEWELL.

ARCHITECTS AND OBSCURITY.

General Ignorance of the Subject Even Among the Educated.

Strange it is, indeed, how lowly a place the grandest, the mother of all arts, holds in public esteem, and how blessed little is known about it by even the better class of the masses.

But most wonderfully ignorant are they of the names of the men who have contributed most to their and their ancestor's comfort, education, refinement—yes, their very civilization—the architects.

A beautiful poem always recalls the name of its author, a masterly oration, a grand literary success is never referred to without mentioning him who gave it to us; great battles glorify the contending generals, scant value is attached to a painting unsigned or unattributed to a master, but we see, we admire, we read of and think about and live in our great buildings, the beautiful structures of antiquity and of our own times, and never waste a thought about their designers.

People go into ecstasies about the Parthenon. The very wise will tell you, perhaps, that Phidias designed it.

Phidias did but the sculptural work, the embellishment. Ictinus was the architect. Not one out of a hundred thousand of you know it, either.

How many of you know that the Coliseum at Rome was designed by Rabirius and completed by Mustius?

Michael Angelo Buonarroti did manage to get himself handed down to posterity, the one man of them all who was saved from darkest oblivion. I wonder how he managed it. I believe that about one person out of every 20,000 who visit St. Peter's at Rome learns that he had something to do with its design. But, then, this spasm of knowledge is counterbalanced by the supreme indifference—concerning architects—with which we visit an equally imposing domed structure, the magnificent capitol at Washington. We praise its splendid outlines and step reverently through its sacred halls, but not one out of 200,000 who visit it give a snap of the finger for the men from whose brains it sprang. Who cares a rap about Hallet, or Hadfield, or Hoban, or Latrobe, or Walter?

LIVES IN PIANO BOX.

Odd Habitation of an Old Baltimore Fisherman.

Not many of even the meek and lowly spirited citizens of Baltimore would take kindly to the thought of living nine months of the year in a piano box six feet long by two and a half feet wide and five feet high.

And yet that is what James Thomas Bailey, a weather-beaten and white-haired fisherman, 58 years old, has been doing for the past four years. He seems to thrive on it, too.

The box stands at the end of a row of others, all of which, with the exception of Bailey's, contain fishing tackle, on the shore of Spring Gardens, at the foot of Hanover street.

About ten years ago Bailey became a fisherman at the spot where he now lives. He says the idea of seeking the piano box was first suggested to him when the snow of the famous blizzard of February, 1898, sifted through the cracks of a shanty he was then occupying and opened its sides to the weather. He thought a more compact apartment would be better, and, looking upon the row of boxes that line the shore, determined that one of them would be the very thing. He bought one for 75 cents, fitted it with some bed clothing, and has lived there ever since, cooking his meals on the open ground just outside.

To a visitor at the place yesterday Mr. Bailey hospitably showed his home. "Yes," he said in reply to a question as to whether it really was true that he lived in a box, "there it is." And lifting the tin-covered lid, he displayed the interior.

It is truly a lesson in economy of space. On a shelf running the length of the box, about a half foot below the top, were placed pipes, tobacco, a coffee pot, comb and brush, fishing tackle and many useful articles. There was no attempt at ornamentation. In the bottom, with about three feet of space between it and the top, was Mr. Bailey's bed. It hardly looked like a bed, wearing apparel being scattered about it so promiscuously—blue overalls, spare trousers, and, sticking aggressively in the center, Mr. Bailey's reserve wooden leg, painted black and highly polished.

"Well, you will certainly never tumble out of bed," said the visitor.

"No, and I never have to hunt for the keyhole," was the answer as Mr. Bailey showed that he had no lock on his street door, but that it was simply fastened by a common padlock staple minus the padlock. "I don't live here all the year 'round," he further explained. "You see, in the real cold weather a man would freeze. That blizzard taught me that. But I come early in April and stay until late in December. The other months I usually spend with my daughter in town. I make my living by fishing here in the river. I own a boat and I own my own house, and I'm contented. When I go in and shut the lid down nothing bothers me—I'm dead to the world. If it rains, I hear the patter of it outside, but it don't come in. You see I have the top covered with tin. I don't pay any taxes—I don't pay any rent. I ain't bothered about anything."—Baltimore Sun.

AUTHOR OF CYRANO.

American, Not Frenchman, Created the Big-Nosed Hero.

Samuel Eberly Gross, and not Edmond Rostand, the United States district court has decided, is the author of the idea that inspired the play "Cyrano de Bergerac."

S. E. GROSS.

Over in France M. Rostand, poet and dramatist, sprang into world-wide fame by giving to the playgoing and reading public the story of the big-nosed hero, which has been so cleverly portrayed in this country by Richard Mansfield. But, according to Judge Kohlsaat, of Chicago, in an opinion delivered in the United States court, to Mr. Gross belongs the credit of creating the character.

Samuel Eberly Gross is a Chicago dealer in real estate as well as a writer of plays. As long ago as 1878 he put into manuscript a play entitled "The Merchant Prince of Cornville," the leading character of which was distinguished by the big nose which made Cyrano famous.

When Rostand's play, "Cyrano de Bergerac," appeared in 1897, or soon afterward, Mr. Gross began to hear from many of the men to whom he had given copies of "The Merchant Prince of Cornville" regarding the remarkable likeness of certain parts of his work and that of the Frenchman. Personal investigation convinced Mr. Gross that his plot had been taken, and immediate recourse was had to the courts. The result has been the legal decision in his favor.

Men Stenographers Scarce.

"There is one feature of the government service that puzzles me," said a chief of division in the Treasury Department, "and that is the lack of men stenographers. I don't see why men who have ambitions to enter government work don't equip themselves along this line. I do not mean to dispargae the efficiency of women typewriters, for they do all that is expected of them, and more, too. But there is a limitation to their usefulness, no matter how expert they may be. There are certain confidential relations which a superior must always have with his assistant, which cannot be shared with a woman. Oftentimes we have to rely on the judgment of an inferior, and are not always willing, and, in fact, would be afraid, to trust to the discretion of a woman.

"To my mind the scarcity of men typewriters is largely due to the fact that women have bluffed their masculine rivals or would-be rivals from the field. The latter evidently think that the craft has been monopolized by the women. To tell the truth, there is no field so much open to men, as far as Uncle Sam is concerned, as that of the typewriter, and in few is there held out such prospect of advancement. For instance, Secretary Cortelyou is an ex-stenographer, and not so much of an "ex" at that, for he was, and always will be, a skillful hand at the typewriter. But he is a Cabinet possibility, and he rose from the opportunities held out by his calling."—Washington Post.

When in love, prepare for the time when you will be out.

One man and a deadly torpedo floating about beneath the surface of the water. The torpedo charged so that it will blow a great warship to destruction; the man provided with means by which to discharge his dangerous weapon in a way to do the most harm. Such is the latest of all torpedo boats—a one-man affair, not larger than a large fish, and yet as effective in its purposes, if the theory of its inventor is correct, as one of the Holland submarine boats.

The man who has perfected this offensive and invisible destroyer is Thomas J. Moriarity, for many years the mechanical expert in the employ of the United States Government at the torpedo station at Newport.

Mr. Moriarity was long ago impressed with the idea that the only way by which to make the action of the torpedo actually certain was to put an experienced operator inside it; for, while its automatic machinery operates with almost human intelligence, there is no certainty that it will on long ranges do exactly what is required of it. From the idea of putting a man inside it to that of placing a man outside it, the transition was easy; and it then became a problem to give him a safe shelter, means of locomotion, of submerging and of discharging the projectile.

To accomplish these essentials he has devised a cigar-shaped boat of bronze plates, about ten feet long, three feet deep and five fet wide. Beneath this is suspended the Whitehead torpedo in a frame, and it is propelled by compressed air when the operator has approached near the mark.

When in the boat the operator lies on a cradle astride of its support. Padded prongs on the cradle curve over his shoulders and hold him in place, providing also a purchase for his arms when operating the lever in front of him. He wears a waistcoat made of two thicknesses of air-tight material, to which is attached a small mouth tube by which it is inflated. It serves as a padding for the body while the operator is in the boat and also as a life-preserver in an emergency.

Air is admitted through the rear mast and circulates throughout the boat. This air tube is, however, automatically closed when the boat is beneath the surface of the water, and the conning tower is completely covered by means of a hydrostatic piston, open to the water at the bottom of the boat, the pressure of the water at the increased depth forcing up the piston, which actuates a lever to force a valve over the air-tube opening, thus preventing the entry of water through it.

The same motion of the piston operates levers connected to a valve in the compressed air tank in the bottom of the boat, opening it and thus allowing a fine stream of air to issue therefrom into the boat, and supplying the operator with fresh air. As the boat again reaches the surface the pressure on the hydrostatic piston is released because there is less depth of water and the air tube is again opened and the air tank valve closed.

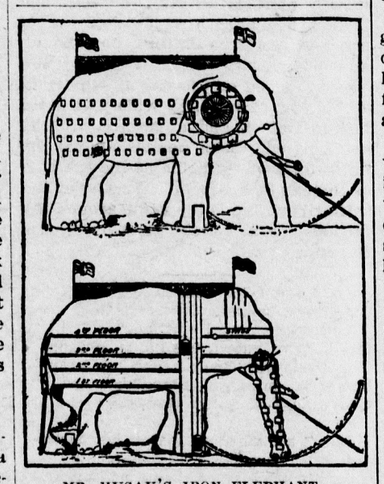
The torpedo is fired by compressed air, but on leaving its casing the propelling mechanism of the projectile is set in motion, and it starts off under its own power for the mark.

WONDERFUL IRON ELEPHANT.

Designed for Great Exposition by a Chicago Man.

Mr. Joseph Husak, of Chicago, is prepared to out-Ferris Ferris at the St. Louis exposition, or at any other exposition which may come along and make room for his "iron elephant," 300 feet long and 250 feet in height, or for his "Jonah's whale," 50 feet long and big in girth in proportion.

The "iron elephant" is the chief feature and creation of Mr. Husak's inventive faculty, and he purposes to adapt the metal beast to more uses than the Indian beast is capable of in the flesh. The body of the animal is to be four stories in height, the floors to be reached by elevators running in the legs of the creature. The first floor is to be used and rented for small show rooms; the second floor for a cafe and restaurant, and furnish entrance to the elephant's trunk, which is to be constructed to pull the ears up and down and at the same time swing. The third floor will be used for all sorts of amusements, and serve as an entrance to the "chute of chutes" and to the small Ferris wheels in each car of the elephant. The fourth floor can be used for a theater or music hall, placing the stage in the head of the beast. On top of the creature will be a roof garden or an observatory. The eyes will be two gigantic searchlights, and the tail might be used by some inventor to show a new fire escape. All signals may be trumpeted from this structure, and electric power will be used to run the different devices.



MR. HUSAK'S IRON ELEPHANT.

Mr. Husak's whale will be in proportions to simulate the real thing. Even the interior of the animal will be consturcted according to economy of nature, only that entrance to the inside thrugh the mouth will be through an uplifted jaw. Windows will be provided, and the whale, swimming in a circular tank, will be operated by electricity, rising and sinking at the slightest wish of the operator.

TABITHA SANBORN'S RIDE.

She Really Couldn't Bear to Waste Time from Her Work.

Some of the feats which our foremothers performed quite as a matter of course when domestic emergencies occurred were such as would tax the endurance and courage of the hardiest athletic maidens of our own day. Hannah Sanborn Philbrook, in a recent article on old-time Sanbornton, relates how an ancestress of hers supplied a deficiency in her weaving apparatus.

She found unexpectedly that her work required the use of a certain reed and harness which could be obtained only at a place five miles distant, reached by a road leading over a number of steep and dangerous hills.

She was alone in the house with her baby and another young child, whom she could not leave to go on an errand. Nevertheless, she could not endure the idea of wasting time in waiting for that reed and harness when if she only had them she could make such good progress with her web. Her husband owned the "smartest 4-year-old colt in town," and this lively animal, nothing daunted, she mounted with her baby in her arms, taking the other child on a pillion behind her.

"Soon after her arrival," writes her great-granddaughter, "there were signs of a coming tempest, and she had to hasten. The reed and harness, at least four feet long, were bound to the colt and she turned toward home.

"My Great-great-uncle Cate said that when she passed his house she was going like the wind, the sky was black with the coming storm, and the thunder and lightning were terrible. As soon as it cleared off he saddled his horse and followed, 'expecting,' he said, 'to find Tabitha and the children dead in the road. But I went clean over all the way, and there she was, getting supper and singing, as lively as a cricket!'"

She was not even wet; for the smart 4-year-old, urged to the utmost, had succeeded, in spite of his queer and cumbrous load, in racing the shower and beating it. Supper over, Mrs. Sanborn, with a tranquil mind and the proper implements, was able to resume her uninterrupted weaving.

Bring the Ends Together.

A certain colonel somewhere in the South (no matter where) was in the habit of telling yarns and greatly exaggerating. He had a negro servant who corroborated everything his master told. One day the colonel had some gentlemen to dinner, and they were enjoying some fine venison very much. The colonel said:

"Yes, I went hunting the other day and saw a fine buck. I took a good sight at him and shot him through the head, and the bullet went through his hind leg."

The gentlemen looked at each other a little mystified. The negro scratched his head and at last said:

"Yes, indeed, gemmen; just as massa raised the gun to shoot de buck he raise his hind leg and scratch his ear, and the bullet went through the head and right through de hind leg." The gentlemen looked more satisfied.

After the guests had gone the negro said to his master:

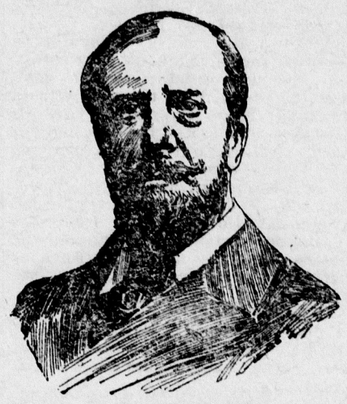
"Gorry mighty, massa, next time you tell one of dem yarns do get the ends closter togedder. I had hard work to make both ends meet."

A man isn't really great until the newspapers begin to print jokes he has originated, which are so dreary they couldn't draw a laugh from a man with money in his pocket.

COMING TO AMERICA.

M. Paul Deroulede, Noted and Eccentric French Agitator.

The announcement that M. Paul Deroulede, the French political agitator, is coming to this country to live has caused no little interest among people conversant with French politics. Deroulede has been prominent in his country for more than three decades, as dramatist, hero, poet, agitator, duelist and deputy. He had gained some fame as a dramatist when he went into the Franco-Prussian war. He was wounded at Sedan and was made a prisoner, but escaped from Breslau and joined the army of the Loire, with which he fought throughout the campaign. In 1882 he founded the "Ligue des Patriotes," to keep alive in the breasts of Frenchmen hatred of the Prussians When Gen. Boulanger came to the front, Deroulede was his most enthusiastic supporter. He became a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1889,



M. PAUL DEROULEDE.

and the next year was forcibly ejected, though but temporarily. As an anti-Dreyfusard, he was a leader in the crisis of 1898 and 1899. His daring was illustrated when at the election of Emile Loubet to the Presidency he insulted the presiding officer and disturbed the ballot. The same night he tried to have the President kidnaped, his purpose being, if he succeeded, to himself occupy the Elysee. He was almost successful.

The populace has idolized him. When the deputies drove away from Versailles on the day of the last Presidential election, Loubet was greeted with yells of "Resign! Resign!" Waldeck-Rousseau, Brisson and Depuy were saluted with some manifestation of respect. Only Paul Deroulede was cheered. His eccentricities and the knowledge that he was an enemy of Dreyfus are not likely to make him popular in this country. But he will not seek notoriety. A Franco-Canadian steamship line is to be created, it is said, and he is to be the New York agent of the company. Levi P. Morton's son-in-law, the Duc de Volencay Perigard, made him the offer of this position.

ONE OF GERMANY'S CREATORS.

Last of Great Leaders in War with France Passes Away.

King Albert of Saxony, who died recently, was the last of the chief German commanders in the Franco-Prussian war, which resulted in the unification of the empire. Before him have passed away Emperor William, Bismarck, Von Moltke and Emperor Frederick William, and now he, too, at the ripe age of 74, joins the great band of men who created modern Germany.

KING ALBERT.

King Albert was born in the capital, Dresden, in 1828, and was educated at Bonn. He fought in the war of 1848 against Denmark, and in the brief struggle between Prussia and Austria in 1866 he took the part of the latter and fought desperately in the battles of Munchengratz and Koniggratz. After peace had been proclaimed and Saxony had become incorporated in the Federation of north Germany, he retained command of the Saxon army, thereafter the Twelfth Corps of the imperial army. At the outbreak of the war with France Prince Albert, as he then was, turned the scale in the hard-won battle of Gravelotte. After the subsequent investment of Metz he was given command of the newly formed "army of the Meuse," 70,000 strong, which formed the pivot on which the armies of the Crown Prince of Prussia and Prince Frederick Charles swung round on Sedan. Its most brilliant feat of arms was, perhaps, its victory over MacMahon's Corps de Failly and the surprise of the French camp at Beaumont. During the investment of Paris Prince Albert occupied the right bank of the Seine at Grand Tremblay, repulsed the French sortie at the battle of Champigny, on Dec. 2, and knocked one or two other promising outbreaks on the head.

QUEEN CAROLA.

In the proclamation of the King of Prussia as German Emperor in the palace of Versailles he was a conspicuous figure and was made a field marshal.

He succeeded his father, King John, on the throne of Saxony, in 1873.

In 1853 he married Queen Carola, daughter of Prince Gustav of Vasa, who survives. As King Albert left no children, his brother, Prince George, succeeds to the throne.

"I'm supporting him," a father said to his wife, concerning their worthless son, "and you can afford to be patient with him."

Labor World

San Francisco paper box makers organized.

Canadian unions are making a strong fight for postal savings banks.

Birmingham (Ala.) building trades may amalgamate into a central organization.

Samuel Gompers decided in the Cincinnati brewers strike that each craft should adhere to its own union.

The Sperry Flour Company, of Los Angeles, Cal., increased its laborers' salaries 20 per cent. It means $8,000 more in wages.

The Edgar Thompson Steel Works, at Braddock, Pa., broke its own best world's record last month by turning out the enormous aggregate of 51,480 tons of finished steel rails.

The Eight-Hour League of America will hold an important national convention in Minneapolis Sept. 22 to 26. Employes and employers both have been invited to attend the meetings.

W. Mulock, minister of labor, has introduced a bill to prevent strikes on the Canadian railways. The measure provides for settlement by arbitration. The law applies to electric as well as to steam railways.

The brickmakers and carpenters' strike at Kalamazoo, Mich., has been settled. The men win on an eight-hour day at the old scale of 45 cents an hour for nine hours. They asked for eight hours at 50 cents an hour.

After a conference between the striking carpenters at Youngstown, Ohio, and the Builders' Exchange the strike was declared off. Under the settlement outside carpenters will work eight hours a day at $2.75 and shopmen will work nine hours at $3 a day.

The strike of the union iron molders at Spokane, Wash., all of whom walked out, has been settled, and the men returned to work. The employers conceded the demand for a nine-hour day, with wages at $3,50, the same as previously paid for ten hours.

Judge Mackey, of Zanesville, Ohio, recently gave a decision of interest to union men. The decision permits strikers to persuade, to assemble, and to picket, but none of these or other acts of the strikers must partake of the nature of violence or intimidation.

A committee has been chosen to look into the matter of organizing a new party to be supported by organized labor. The idea originated with President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor. Gompers suggests the idea of abandoning the two old parties, but makes no recommendation.

The town of Gavers, near East Liverpool, Ohio, has the first and only association in the United States formed by farm hands for mutual benefit and protection. They have declared that ten hours shall constitute a day's work. Extra pay is demanded for all overtime.

The Western Labor Union, which was organized on sectional lines, has changed its name and will henceforth be known as the American Labor Union. The change in the name is significant, for the Western body now comes out openly for political action on socialistic lines, and as an open enemy of the American Federation of Labor. The radical change made by the convention in Denver is due in a large measure to the action of Eugene V. Debs. Mr. Debs attended the convention not as a delegate, but as a visitor, and was granted the privilege of the floor to address the delegates. He made one of his eloquent speeches in which he bitterly attacked the American Federation of Labor and its officers.

MARRIED LIFE OF 67 YEARS.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Spears, who live at Eagle Creek, Ohio, recently celebrated the sixty-seventh anniversary of their marriage.

The couple were married in 1835. Mr. Spears is nearing 90 years of age, while his wife is in the eighties. A remarkable thing about this aged couple is that they have never suffered any severe illness.

MR. AND MRS. SPENCER SPEARS.

According to His Acknowledgment.

Patient—Doctor, is a manicure in any way associated with your profession?

Doctor—By no means, sir; we are not in the least responsible for them.

Patient—That is surely a frank acknowledgment.

Doctor—What is?

Patient—Why, that you are not responsible for many cures.—Richmond Dispatch.

If a woman can keep from being a fool about a man, the probabilities are that she will be of some use in the world.

A father never thinks that his children are old enough to think for themselves until they agree with him.

THE ENTERPRISE.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1902.

August 12th is big with the fate of a number of aspiring statesmen.

We will all know more about the Gage and anti-Gage business after next Tuesday.

On Monday last by decree of the Board of Supervisors of San Mateo county a divorce of the office of County Clerk from the office of County Recorder was duly entered and declared.

Every citizen of San Mateo county should read the Sunset Magazine for August. Sunset is a good magazine to read at any time, but the August number contains a fine article on the San Mateo Peninsula. Read Sunset for August and the chances are you will want it all the year round.

On Tuesday next the primary elections of both the Republican and Democratic parties will be held in every precinct of this county. The polls for the Republican Primaries will be open from 3 to 6:30 p. m. The delegates elected will represent San Mateo county in the Republican State and Congressional Conventions. Two delegates will be chosen from the First Township, and will be voted for at Baden, Colma and Millbrae precincts. Thus far W. J. Martin of Baden and Hon. H. W. Brown of Colma precincts are the only names that have been mentioned as candidates before the Republican primaries in this township. We trust there will be a full vote.

GLOBE SIGHTS.

An old man looks funny when he whistles.

When people have nothing to do it is because they won't do anything.

It is enough excuse for a spendthrift that he is not a miser.

A man who does his best seldom fails to do something good.

You all know people who see things from a certain "view point."

No man is so worthless that he can not get a good man to recommend him.

How much sooner it gets too dark to saw wood than it does to play golf.

When a woman is interested in a man she believes she ought to own him.

A man is either sick, old or foreign born who eats soup in very hot weather.

The trouble is, in feeling the public pulse, most people never let go their own hands.

Some people refuse to give you credit for working unless you wear overalls.

A woman imagines that other women treat her cool unless they kiss her every time they meet.

Most people put in a life time planning for some great pleasure, and die before they get around to it.

Every woman complains that her husband can't find his clothes, but we have noticed that a widower soon begins to find a lot of new ones.

If a widow gets married inside of two years her friends feel that they were cheated into sympathizing with her at the funeral.

You can't have a good time today unless you forget tomorrow, and if you forget tomorrow, it will punish you when it is today. — Atchison Globe.

Sippets.

Sippets, mentioned often in English stories, may be either of bread or of toast. Sippets of toast are thin oblongs of bread toasted to a golden brown, slightly buttered and piled in one or two layers, log cabin fashion, without breaking, on a folded napkin; or the sippets are of untoasted bread arranged on a hot plate, the juice from roasted beef or mutton poured over.

The Giant Squid.

Undoubtedly the giant squid has frequently been mistaken for a sea serpent. In all qualities which can render a marine monster horrible this huge and frightful mollusk may be said to compare favorably with any creature of fact or fiction. When full grown, it weighs 10,000 pounds, having a body fifty fet long and two arms each 100 feet in length, as well as eight smaller tentacles.

An Effective Way.

"They say," said the young dramatist, "that I shall have to cut my play down, but I really don't know where to begin."

"Why not start at both ends," his candid friend asked, "and work toward the middle?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

CALL FOR Republican Primary Election.

In pursuance of a call by the Republican State Central Committee of the State of California for a Republican State Convention and pursuant to a resolution by the Republican County Committee of the County of San Mateo, a primary election is hereby called to be held throughout the County of San Mateo on Tuesday, the 12th day of August, 1902, between the hours of 3 o'clock p. m. and 6:30 p. m. of said day, for the election of eight delegates to the Republican State Convention called to be held at the City of Sacramento on the 25th day of August, 1902, and said eight delegates to also act as delegates to the District Conventions for the nomination of Railroad Commissioner, Board of Equalization and Member of Congress for the districts of which said County of San Mateo forms a part, and that said eight (8) delegates be apportioned as follows, to-wit: First Township, two (2) delegates, to be voted for throughout said township; Second Township, two (2) delegates, to be voted for throughout said townsbip; Third Township, two (2) delegates, to be voted for throughout said township; Fourth Township, one (1) delegate, to be voted for throughout said township; and Fifth Township, one (1) delegate, to be voted for throughout said township. Polls for holding said primary election and the officers who are appointed for conducting the same are as follows:

FIRST TOWNSHIP.

Colma Precinct — Polling place, White House at Colma. John Biggio, Peter Faber, Judges. James F. Rodgers, Clerk.

Baden Precinct — Polling place, Courtroom, South San Francisco. J. L. Wood, C. T. Connolly, Judges. C. L. Kauffmann, Clerk.

Millbrae Precinct—Polling place, Roberts' Hall. P. F. Roberts, R. J. McNulty, Judges. J. Conover, Clerk.

SECOND TOWNSHIP.

Belmont Precinct—Polling place, Adair's plumbing shop. David E. Barre, A. Hammerson, Judges. J. M. Rowell, Clerk.

San Mateo Precincts 1, 2 and 3—Polling place, Library Hall. J. T. Weller, R. H. Jury, Judges. G. A. Bartlett, Clerk.

THIRD TOWNSHIP.

Redwood City Precincts 1, 2 and 3—Polling place, Town Hall. J. W. Glennan, John Christ, Judges. Chas. Littlejohn, Clerk.

Menlo Park Precinct—Polling place, vacant store room of Mrs. Coxen. J. H. O'Keefe, Wm. Headley, Judges. John McBain, Clerk.

Woodside Precinct—Polling place, Independence Hall. W. J. McNulty, W. W. Byrnes, Judges. Geo. Kreiss, Clerk.

Searsville Precinct—Polling place, schoolhouse. G. C. Nahmens, Jesse Rapley, Judges. E. B. Batchelder, Clerk.

La Honda Precinct—Polling place, Sears' store. J. H. Sears, A. G. Blomquist, Judges. Arthur Kirkpatrick, Clerk.

FOURTH TOWNSHIP.

Halfmoon Bay Precinct—Polling place, Advocate office. J. Gonzales, S. P. Nazelli, Judges. W. A. Simmons, Clerk.

Denniston Precinct—Polling place, Montara Hall. J. F. Wienke, Henry Hall, Judges. D. Lafranchi, Clerk.

Purissima Precinct—Polling place, schoolhouse. Horace Nelson, John Meyn, Judges. C. P. Mosconi, Clerk.

FIFTH TOWNSHIP.

San Gregorio Precinct — Polling place, Palmer's Hall. Jesse Palmer, Frank Bell, Judges. John Ralston, Clerk.

Pescadero Precinct—Polling place, Coburn's bakery. J. C. Coburn, Henry Good, Judges. C. J. Coburn, Clerk.

Judges and Clerks of Election are vested with equal power.

That the test to be required of every person seeking to vote a Republican ballot at said election shall be as follows—a bona fide present intention of supporting the nominees of the Republican party at the next ensuing election.

That the ballots used at said Primary Election may be either printed or written.

Should any of the officers hereinbefore named neglect or refuse to act, the Republican electors who may be present at the polls are authorized to fill such vacancies.

The election returns must be certified to and with the ballots, poll lists and tally sheets forwarded as soon as possible after the polls are closed by mail, express or messenger to the Secretary of said committee at Redwood City.

By order of the Republican County Committee of San Mateo county, California, this 11th day of July, 1902.

C. R. SPLIVALO, Chairman.
Attest: B. F. COOPER, Secretary.
8-10

Sympathy.

Ted's mamma had a birthday recently and received as a present from one of her friends a ten dollar bill. Accompanying the money was a note in which the writer, after explaining that she couldn't think of anything tasteful to buy and had therefore sent the cash, made some tender references to bygone days and dear old scenes. While the recipient was sitting with the bill in one hand and the letter in the other and permitting tears to drip down upon both Ted went up to her and, putting his arms around her neck, tenderly asked:

"What's the matter, mamma? Isn't the money good?"—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Proctor's Finest Speech.

Senator Proctor of Vermont once said the finest speech he ever made consisted of only four words. It was in retort to Senator Hoar's sarcastic little thrust in a speech directed at the Green Mountain senator. He said, "No man in Vermont is allowed to vote unless he has made $5,000 trading with Massachusetts people."

Whereat Proctor said, "And we all vote."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

MRS. ROOSEVELT.

THE position of President's wife and that of the mother of a large family of children are not altogether compatible, and while Mrs. Roosevelt's hands have been more than full, it can be said, immensely to her credit, that she has never let the former duties usurp the latter. Both she and the President are exemplary parents. In the White House, as in their other homes, their children have been their first consideration. For them the great oval library over the blue parlor has been made the family sitting-room, and the large sunny red bed-room opening out of it that of the nursery, while the empty space in the garret over the offices on the east side of the house has been converted into the boys' rainy-day play-room. For them also the breakfast at the White House is served at eight

MRS. ROOSEVELT.

o'clock, and no matter how late the father and mother have been up the night before they are at the table to breakfast with the children, who must be at school at nine. Mrs. Roosevelt herself sees them off, and her forenoons are usually given to them and the duties of her household.

The President's wife is most systematic. Each hour of the day has its individual duties. She makes her plans a week, sometimes a month, ahead, down to the smallest detail, and, as far as is possible, she works out her plans as she has arranged them. For this reason she never wastes time. Confined to the house as Mrs. McKinley was, nothing pleased her more than to have the ladies of the cabinet or other intimate friends run in for a few moments' chat when they were out shopping; but soon after coming into the White House Mrs. Roosevelt addressed a note to the wife of each cabinet minister, saying that she should be at home on Tuesday mornings to them. This, of course, brought one or all of them to her on the Tuesday mornings, and made calling at other times unnecessary. She received them most informally, sometimes in the sitting-room where she was sewing or otherwise occupied, but they knew that the morning was reserved for them, and that at that time they were always welcome.

Her Beauty Won a Verdict.

Miss Emma Koplitz's good looks have won a far-reaching decision from the Minnesota Supreme Court. A verdict for $300 she has obtained against the city of St. Paul was contested on the ground that the jury was influenced by her beauty. The case was taken to the highest court, whose ruling is that the girl's beauty is not to be counted against her, and that if a jury is influenced by the comeliness of a plaintiff it is not for the courts to deprive her of her natural advantages.

MISS KOPLITZ.

Have Needles Ready.

The comfort of having everything at hand for effecting a necessary stitch can scarcely be overestimated. How often the glove button flies off or a bow or a fold gives way in a low bodice just as one is all ready to go to the theater. Time and temper are apt to fly away together, unless everything is at hand to repair the injury. Two needles ready-threaded should always be placed in the cushion, one threaded with white cotton and one with black. The time occupied in sewing is very slight compared with the time which is spent in hunting for the different work materials.

Women Like Fiction.

Women are much more fond of reading than are men. Posibly a woman's nature craves more for the romantic element in life, and, not finding it in reality, they seek it between book covers. A writer in Harper's Weekly says that if Mr. Carnegie should be able to keep out of libraries, as he suggested, all fiction under three years old, it might safely be said that the women would be against him—which means that the thing could not be done. Women like new fiction; they want the book that is "just out." If it is a historical novel, they feel that they are gathering information. Heaven bless them! If it is a romance, pure and simple, they forget over its pages the domestic trials of the morning or the afternoon. It does them no more harm than has been done for countless generations. For women are nourished upon fiction from the days of their birth. Our girls are reared in an atmosphere rarefied and cleared from all impurities. The world is shown them through a rose-tinted glass. Fiction without discrimination is fed to the girl who looks with heaven-given trust into the eyes of her well-meaning teachers. And when she becomes a woman, the habit has sent its roots into her soul, and be she happy or pensive, she reads fiction. With men it is different. They do not expect from life what women do. When they read novels it is to forget the rigors of business, to enter deliberately a region which they know does not exist. But women can seldon quite believe that it does not exist. To them life is romance. If it does not turn out well, so much the worse for life, and they turn to books, where the happy ending is fairly sure to be counted upon. In women's love for fiction there is something more than is superficially apparent.

Why Girls are Getting Braver.

At Bryn Mawr we consider out-of-door exercise, in connection with gymnasium work, very important. Our students are encouraged to play basket ball, hockey, tennis, golf, and tether ball; also to swim, and to ride horseback and on bicycles. In the spring we have our match games in basket ball. Out out-of-door games tend, moreover, to develop a spirit of generosity, endurance, and fortitude. These last three considerations are very strong ones in favor of the rough sports.

For instance, a pupil came to me the other day with a very badly hurt thumb, which I noticed although she said nothing about it. She had hurt it playing hockey, but she did not seem to think it was anything at all. Ten years ago, a college woman would have considered it a rather serious injury. Surely no one can consider incidents like that without realizing all they stand for, and what they will mean in the future lives of college women.—Louisa Smith in Success.

In selecting the baby's wardrobe be careful to get a good cap. Not only will it add to the attractiveness of the boss of the household, but a well-fitting chapeau will protect the eyes and skin. One of the prettiest of the season is of chiffon. The chiffon is laid on in shirred ruffles—all very narrow—over the entire cap. The front of the cap is finished with a four-inch wide plaited ruffle of the chiffon edged with shirred pink satin baby ribbon. Inside the ruffle, framing the face, is thickly plaited the pink chiffon one inch wide. The cap is finished with a short cape of the chiffon, box-plaited, and edged with the shirred baby ribbon. Perched on the top of the cap is a chic bow of two-inch wide pink satin taffeta ribbon, and a rosette of the same tinted ribbon nestles among the fluffy folds of the ruffle at the left side of the cap in the front. A twist of the satin ribbon heads the ruffle around the face and the top of the cape, and forms the wide ties.

An Old-Fashioned Woman.

No clever, brilliant thinker, she,
With college record and degree;
She has not known the paths of fame,
The world has never heard her name;
She walks in old, long-trodden ways,
The valleys of the yesterdays.

Home is her kingdom, love is her dower—
She seeks no other wand of power
To make home sweet, bring heaven near,
To win a smile and wipe a tear,
And do her duty day by day
In her own quiet place and way.

Around her childish hearts are twined,
As round some reverend saint enshrined,
And following hers the childish feet
Are led to ideals true and sweet,
And find all purity and good
In her divinest motherhood.

She keeps her faith unshadowed still—
God rules the world in good and ill;
Men in her creed are brave and true,
And women pure as pearls of dew.
And life for her is high and grand,
By work and glad endeavor spanned,
—L. M. Montgomery in the Congregationalist.

An Ideal Woman's Character.

A serene and gentle dignity; a tranquil wisdom to counsel and restrain; a fine delicacy of feeling, quick to rejoice, tender to suffer, yet patient to endure; a subtle sense of the values of small, unpurchasable things; a power of great confidence and of self-sacrifice almost limitless where love speaks the word and duty shows the task; an instinct of protection and a joyful pride in mothering the weak; a brave loyalty to the rights of the heart against "the freezing reason's colder part;" a noble hunger and thirst for harmony; an impregnable strength of personal reserve, and an axhaustless generosity of personal surrender—these are the native glories of womanhood. These are the things that life, if true and well ordered, should deepen, unfold, brighten and harmonize in the pertection of a woman's character.—Harper's Bazar.

The Sense of Feeling.

Some of our most important organs—for instance, the heart, the brain and the lungs—are, strange to say, quite insensible to touch, thus showing that not only are nerves necessary for the sensation, but also the special end organs. The curious fact was noticed with the greatest astonishment by Harvey, who, while treating a patient for an abscess that caused a large cavity in his side, found that when he put his fingers into the cavity he could actually take hold of the heart without the patient being in the least aware of what he was doing. This so interested Harvey that he brought King Charles I. to the man's bedside that "he might himself behold and touch so extraordinary a thing."

In certain operations a piece of skin is removed from the forehead to the nose, and it is stated that the patient, oddly enough, feels as if the new nasal part were still in his forehead and may have a headache in his nose. —Chambers' Journal.

In the Same Situation.

A funny story is told about a physician at Monroe City. A resident of the town set out shade trees for the doctor. A short time later the physician was called to attend the mother-in-law of the man who had set out the trees. The old lady died, and the physician presented his bill. After paying it, the citizen thought of the trees and made out and presented a bill for them. "But the trees died," protested the doctor. "So did my mother-in-law," retorted the other man. The doctor paid the bill.—Kansas City Journal.

"Cleave" is the best instance of an English word with two opposite meanings. "Nervous," "let" and "propugn" are other instances.

Sucking Poisonous Wounds.

Among all people the sucking of the wound has ever been considered the most effective remedy of immediate application for snake bites. In Africa a cupping instrument is employed in emergencies of the kind to draw out the poisoned blood. The ancients followed the same methods, and when Cato made his famous expedition through the serpent infested African deserts he employed many savage snake charmers, called "psylli," to follow the army. They performed many mysterious rites over men who were bitten, but the efficacy of their treatment appears to have consisted in sucking the wounds.

A Musical Beat.

The Courrier de Paris relates that a party of men, sitting in front of a boulevard cafe, were recently approached by a man who had a clarinet in his hand and who said: "Gentlemen, excuse me. I have to make my living, but I suppose you would rather give me a sou not to hear me." They took the hint. He repeated this performance several times till one day one of the men said he felt like hearing a tune and asked him to play. "I am sorry," said the man with the clarinet, "but I cannot play a note."

The Modern Juvenile.

Mother—Why, Frankie, what are you reading in that book about bringing up children?

Frank—I'm just looking to see whether I'm being properly brought up.

Faint Heart Won.

Dora—How many times did you refuse Jack before you accepted him?

Ethel—Only once. He seemed so discouraged I was afraid to try it again.

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C. CRAF, Prop'r.

Washing called for and delivered to any part of South San Francisco. Special attention paid to the washing of **Flannels and Silks.**

All Repairing Attended to

Your patronage respectfully Solicited. Leave orders at BADEN CASH STORE,
South San Francisco, Cal.

UNION COURSING PARK

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DAMAGED DOCUMENT

TOWN NEWS

Everybody is at work.

Fine summer weather.

Very little sickness in town.

Primary election next Tuesday.

Home from vacation is the latest greeting.

The new church building is progressing finely.

Mrs. C. S. Duer is at home again from a visit at San Jose.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Young spent the past week at Morgan Hill.

Born, in this town, on August 6th, to the wife of Martin Raab, a son.

Boots and shoes ready made or to order, city prices, at Kauffmann's.

Mrs. J. O. Snyder has returned from a visit to her friends at Coyote.

Coroner James Crowe paid our town an early morning visit on Tuesday.

A special canvassing agent for the S. F Chronicle paid our town a visit Tuesday.

Look out for grass fires. Keep all rubbish cleared away from about your buildings.

Mrs. W. E. Barber returned last Saturday from a visit to friends at Santa Cruz.

Mr. Frank Miner has a contract to furnish rock for the road bed of the electric road.

Mrs. J. P. Todt has returned home from a visit to friends at Trenton in Sonoma county.

Mr. Herman Abaling has been quite ill the past two weeks at his home in the north end of the town.

Mrs. R. K. Patchell and Mrs. Rebecca Painton have been spending the past week at Los Angeles.

Mr. Gaerdes has all of his new building rented. It is the "Bachelor's Hall" of this thriving town.

Dr. C. P. Marr, father of Mrs. Chalmers, returned on Wednesday from a two months' visit at Fresno.

Mrs. J. E. Sullivan arrived at home on Sunday from a month's visit among her friends in Siskiyou county.

Mrs. Geo. H. Chapman and Mr. Chapman's mother were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Martin on Wednesday.

The brick foundation for the Catholic church is finished and the coming week will see the frame of the new building up.

Supervisor Eikerenkotter put a force of men and teams at work delivering rock for the electric railway roadbed on Tuesday.

Mrs. R. K. Patchell and her mother, Mrs. Crawford, returned home on Monday from a two months' visit among friends in Chicago.

The ball given by the Women of Woodcraft at Armour Pavilion last Saturday evening was well attended and proved a marked success.

If you desire to feel safe, sleep sound and fortify your credit, don't fail to have a policy of fire insurance to cover your property, and to secure such protection in sound companies, call on E. E. Cunningham. at Postoffice building.

Debenedetti & Montevaldo carry a big stock bought at wholesale which enables them to sell everything in line of groceries at city prices.

The Misses McGovern, Bacher and Lewis returned from their vacation on Monday and resumed their duties as teachers in our public school.

Mrs. Patchell lost her favorite driving mare Dolly on Tuesday. The mare was kicked by an horse, breaking her shoulder-blade, and was shot.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Taylor and Mrs. Eikerenkotter went to Fort Bragg, Mendocino county, the first of the week, called there by the death of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor's little grandson, whose death was caused by appendicitis.

Real estate bought and sold; houses rented; taxes paid; conveyancing done; leases and other legal papers drawn by E. E. Cunningham, real estate agent and notary public. Postoffice building. *

Mr. W. F. Bailey completed the work of tinting the rooms of the public school last week. Principal Painton is greatly pleased by the improved appearance and sanitary condition of the schoolrooms due to the complete renovation and to Mr. Bailey's artistic work.

Mrs. D. Cohen returned home from Alameda Sunday. Mrs. Cohen has put in a big stock of new goods at the People's Store, including not only a great variety of goods for the regular every day trade, but a fine line of pretty things for the coming holiday season. Mrs. Cohen has made purchases at a figure to enable her not only to sell at city prices, but in many cases below them. Call and see her and be convinced.

On Sunday a grass fire started on the Jersey Farm. Mr. G. R. Sneath and Mr. W. J. Martin, while strolling out over the farm, discovered the fire, and for two hours fought the flames, until compelled by the heat and exhaustion to desist. A force of men were sent out from the farm house and finally succeeded about 11 o'clock p. m. in stopping and putting out the flames. A considerable area of pasture land was burned over.

On Tuesday morning about 2 o'clock the trainmen on an extra freight train of the S. P. Company found the body of a man lying on the rail of the side track, and some two feet from the main track of the railroad between the switches a short distance east of the station. The man was dead and the body already cold when found. A coroner's jury was summoned early Tuesday morning and after viewing the body the inquest was adjourned to 12:15 o'clock p. m. to secure the attendance of the S. P. trainmen who found the body, as witnesses. A card found upon the body gave the name of the deceased as Wallace Bell and the further fact that he had been initiated on June 30, 1902, as a member of P[illegible] Poor Union No. 9614 of Los Angeles, Cal. The President of Union No. 9614 was reached by telephone, who stated that Bell joined his union at Los Angeles June 30th, but no relatives of the dead man were known in Los Angeles. The body was taken to Redwood City by Coroner Crowe for interment.

The following resolutions were adopted by Wahnita Council No. 35, D. of P. on the death of Mrs. Belle Scott, grandmother of Mrs. E. Graham:

We, the members of Wahnita Council No. 35 D. of P., know how futile it is to address words of sympathy to you in this, the moment of your bereavement, with which it has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to visit you. Your grandmother, the good Belle Scott, has passed away, and words fail to convey our feelings of sympathy. But may the Almighty in his goodness console you.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in full upon the minutes of the Council, a copy sent our esteemed Sister Della Graham, and a copy furnished the Enterprise for publication.

Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Quan, Mrs. Anderson, Committee.
J. J. Kelly, K. of R.
South San Francisco, Aug. 1, 1902.

NEXT SUNDAY AT OCEAN VIEW.

New Catholic Church Will Be Blessed and Mission Opened by the Paulists.

Sunday, August 10th, will be hailed with delight by the parishioners of Ocean View. On that morning the new church will be blessed and turned over to Divine worship; the Rev. Father O'Callaghan, pastor of San Mateo, will perform the ceremony of blessing, beginning at 10:30, after which a solemn high mass will be celebrated, beginning at 11. The choir has had many new and talented members secured for the occasion, and they promise to give a rare musical treat in classical church music. Rev. Father Cooper, the pastor of the church, ever zealous for the welfare of his people, has secured the Paulist Father to open a mission on that same day. Rev. H. H. Wyman, C. S. P., will preach the sermon and at the same time open the mission. We congratulate the Pastor on the energy displayed by him since his coming to Ocean View, and we trust his zeal will be rewarded by many years of usefulness amongst his devoted parishioners.

A DASTARDLY DEED.

Chris Ducker, proprietor of the Mayfield brewery, while returning home Tuesday on the 2 p. m. train from San Francisco, was struck by flying glass and a stone thrown through the car window near Baden. He was severely cut about the face, but not seriously injured. The train did not stop. The assailant is unknown. Of late passenger trains between San Francisco and San Jose have been the object of attack from some vicious persons. Only a short time ago Dr. Dogge of San Jose was struck with a stone thrown through a window of the car in which he was riding and his life still hangs in the balance. The company has its best detectives along the line and if the guilty parties are caught they will be severely punished.—Times-Gazette.

PLEADED GUILTY OF ASSAULT.

Peter Barsotti, who some time ago committed an assault with a deadly weapon upon James Callan at Colma, withdrew his former plea of not guilty in the Superior Court yesterday and pleaded guilty to an assault, whereupon he was fined $30.—Times-Gazette.

COLONIST RATES TO CALIFORNIA.

The Southern Pacific Company and connections will place in effect in the months of September and October one-way second-class colonist rates for California common points as follows: At $25 from Missouri river points, Sioux City to Kansas City, inclusive; at $25 from Houston, Texas; at $30 from St. Louis; at $30 from New Orleans; at $31 from Peoria; at $33 from Chicago; with corresponding rates from points further East. Stopovers will be allowed at the principal points in California.

THE OPEN GAME SEASON.

Game may be killed or taken in San Mateo county between the following dates:

Trout—April 1 to November 1.
Deer—August 1 to September 1.
Doves—August 1 to February 1.
Ducks—October 1 to February 1.
Quail—November 1 to February 1.
Rail—October 15 to November 15.
Shooting rail from boats at high tide prohibited.

PRIMARY ELECTION.

The Republican County Committee, consisting of C. B. Splivalo, B. F. Cooper, W. J. Martin, Frank Campbell and Henry Dearborn, met last Thursday in Redwood City. Only matters pertaining to the State Convention were considered.

The Committee allotted two delegates to the First township, two to the Second, two to the Third, one to the Fourth and one to the Fifth. The Primary election will be held on August 12th and each township will vote for its own delegates.

In the First township the Judges and Inspectors appointed were as follows:

Millbrae precinct—P. F. Roberts, judge; R. J. McNulty, Judge; J. Conover, inspector. Polls at Roberts' Hall.

Baden precinct—J. L. Wood, judge; C. T. Connolly, judge; C. L. Kauffmann, inspector. Polls at Court Room.

Colma precinct — John Biggio, judge; Peter Faber, judge; James F. Rogers, inspector. Polls at White House.

A full text of the call for Primary election will be published in the Enterprise as soon as same is prepared by the Committee.

REWARD!!!

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company offer a reward of $10 for information leading to arrest and conviction of person or persons maliciously damaging its property.

COUNTY BOARD IN SESSION.

Official Business Transacted by the Supervisors at Monday's Meeting.

AN ORDINANCE PASSED FOR SEPARATING THE OFFICES OF COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER.

The Board of Supervisors met in regular monthly session Monday. All the members of the Board were present.

Mrs. Katherine Kelly, an indigent person, formerly at the county hospital and who recently moved to Redwood City, was allowed aid in the sum of $8 per month from date of application.

A petition was received from the General George S. Evans Relief Corps by Mrs. Mary Winter, president, and Mrs. Alice Mansfield, secretary, asking for the usual yearly donation of $25 to care for the Grand Army plat in Union Cemetery at Redwood City. As no payment had been made for two years, $50 was granted.

W. R. Huff of San Francisco agreed to oil the roads of the county, furnishing the oil at $1.25 per barrel providing no less than twenty-five miles be sprinkled. The communication was ordered filed.

James W. Hellman of Los Angeles offered to furnish the county with iron booths and ballot boxes for the forthcoming election. The communication was also filed.

A communication was read from the Trans-Mississippi Congress asking that delegates be appointed. On motion the communication was filed.

A communication was read from the Aetna Indemnity Company asking that a release be filed in the matter of the bond furnished John Wurz and Tuttle for constructing a bridge near San Mateo. As the work was not completed the Board deferred the matter.

Debenedetti presented a bid from J. H. Bell to erect a flag pole in front of the courthouse for $350, the county to furnish the pole. The price was considered too high by the Board and the bid was ordered filed.

Supervisor Debenedetti asked what success had been met with by Attorney James T. O'Keefe in the matter of the suit against the California Bridge Company to recover damages because of the company's refusal to proceed with a bridge contract.

The chairman replied that difficulty had been experienced in serving papers in the suit, but within the past few days this had been accomplished.

J. W. Wrenn and F. H. Thorpe appeared before the Board, the former on behalf of the San Mateo Improvement Club and the latter on behalf of the Redwood City Improvement Club. They asked that an appropriation of $500 be made to provide an exhibit at the ferry building, San Francisco, during the Knights of Pythias Convention. They thought it was a good way to advertise the county. The exhibit would consist mainly of flowers. The chairman and other members of the Board thought it an excellent idea and hoped that a permanent exhibit of the county's products would be maintained at the ferry building. On motion of Coleman seconded by Eikerenkotter the appropriation was made.

At the request of Debenedetti Mrs. Robert Freitas and John Sibrian were declared off the indigent list, they being no longer dependent on the county for support.

By the unanimous vote of the Board an ordinance was passed separating the offices of Clerk and Recorder, which have been consolidated since the organization of the county. The volume of business has grown to such an extent that it became absolutely necessary to segregate the offices. The ordinance takes effect fifteen days after its passage but will not be in operation until January 1, 1903.

The matter of regulating the price for boarding prisoners was taken up and discussed at length by the Board.

Sheriff Mansfield thought that the price paid was not too high owing to the few prisoners now being boarded at the jail. The clerk was instructed to secure data from the adjoining counties from which a schedule could be made.

By the request of McCormick the County Surveyor was instructed to view two bridges in the Fifth township and prepare an estimate on the reconstruction of same.

On motion of Debenedetti the sum of $500 was transferred from the general fund to the indigent fund.

The following claims were allowed:

FIRST ROAD FUND.

John J. Meehan	$ 51 50
B. S. Greene	185 50
M. Griffin	26 00
E. Biggio	116 00
Wm. Rehberg	100 00
J. Barsluga	24 00
Fred Pierce	34 00
Mrs. James Kerr	102 00
John F. Bauer	104 00
P. F. Roberts	108 00
Wm. Hoppy	32 00
Spring Valley W. W.	129 60
Golden State Iron Works	11 60
P. Drumm	3 00
C. Broner	108 00

The Board adjourned to Monday, August 18th.

ADVANTAGES OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

A low tax rate.

An equable and healthful climate.

The only deep water on the peninsula south of San Francisco.

Directly on the Bay Shore line of the Southern Pacific Railway and only ten miles from the foot of Market street, San Francisco.

A ship canal which enables vessels to discharge their cargoes on the various wharves already completed for their accommodation.

An independent railroad system, which provides ample switching facilities to every industry.

Waterworks with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district.

Thirty-four hundred acres of land in one compact body fronting on the bay of San Francisco, affording cheap and advantageous sites for all sorts of factories.

Several large industries already in actual and successful operation.

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

FOR SALE.

Bedstead and washstand. Inquire of Mrs. Geo. Dreisse.

ELECTION CALENDAR.

The following dates having reference to the general election of 1902 may be of interest to voters:

REGISTRATION.

January 2, 1902—Registration commences.
September 24—Registration closes.
October 9—All transfers from one precinct to another cease.

NOMINATIONS—TIME OF FILING.

Party—Between September 5 and September 25.
Independent—Between September 5 and October 6.

DUTY OF COUNTY CLERK.

October 7—Must send list of nominations to Secretary of State.
October 20—Must send list of nominations to county committee.

VACANCIES.

October 15.—Last day to fill vacancy on ticket.
Last day to withdraw from ticket.

OFFICERS AND POLLING PLACES

September 29—Supervisors appoint election officers; Supervisors designate polling places.

PRINTING INDEX.

October 30—County Clerk sends the copy of supplemental index to the printer.

PROCLAMATION.

October 25—Publish proclamation for ten days.

SAMPLE BALLOTS.

October 25—Commence mailing.
October 31—Finish mailing.

DAY OF ELECTION.

Tuesday, November 4, 1902.
Polls open at 6 a. m. Close 5 p. m.

CANVASS RETURNS.

November 10 — Supervisors commence to canvass the returns and continue daily until completed.—Coast Advocate-Pennant.

NOTICE.

For Sale—Two cottages near the Postoffice. Four large rooms, hall, large pantry and bath each. Hot and cold water, electric bells. Size of lot, 50x140 feet. Will be sold if taken soon for $2300, for the lot and two houses. For terms and particulars call on or address C. L. Benjamin, No. 113 Ninth street, San Francisco, Cal., or E. E. Cunningham at Postoffice, South San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE.

Good improved business lot. Pays good interest on price asked. Inquire of E. E. Cunningham.

FOR SALE.

Lot 50x140, with cottage of four rooms, bath, basement, laundry, etc. For price and terms apply to Mrs. H. M. Hawkins.

MARKET REPORT.

CATTLE—Desirable cattle of all kinds are selling at strong prices and are not plentiful.

SHEEP—Sheep of all kinds are selling at steady prices.

HOGS—Hogs are in demand at steady prices.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are in fair demand at steady prices.

LIVESTOCK—The quoted prices are ₱ lb (less 50 per cent shrinkage on Cattle), delivered and weighed in San Francisco, stock to be fat and merchantable.

CATTLE—No. 1 Fat Native Steers, 8¼@8¾c; 2d quality, 8c; No. 1 Cows and Heifers, 7@7¼c; No. 2 Cows and Heifers, 6½c; thin Cows, 4@6c.

HOGS—Hard, grain-fed, 250 lbs and under, 6¾@7c; over 250 to 300 lbs, 6@6¼c; rough, heavy hogs, 4½@5.

SHEEP—Desirable Wethers, dressing 50 lbs. and under, 3¾@4c; Ewes, 3½@3¾c. Spring Lambs, 4½@4¾.

CALVES—Under 250 lbs, alive, gross weight, 5@5½c; over 250 lbs, 4¼@4½c.

FRESH MEAT—Wholesale Butchers' prices for whole carcasses.

BEEF—First quality steers, 7@7¼c; second quality, 6½@6¾c; first quality cows and heifers, 6@6½c; second quality, 6c; third quality, 5@5½c.

VEAL—Large, 7½@8c; small, good, 9@10c; common, 6@7c.

MUTTON—Wethers, heavy, 7½@8c; light, 8@8½c; Heavy Ewes, 7@7½c; Light Ewes, 7½@8c; Spring Lambs, 9@9½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Hard, 9½@10c.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 15½@16c; picnic hams, 10@10¼c; Atlanta ham, 11c; New York, shoulder, 10c.

BACON—Ex. Lt. S. C. bacon, 17c½; light S. C. bacon, 17c; med. bacon, clear, 13c; Lt. med. bacon, clear, 13½c; clear, light bacon, 14½c; clear ex. light bacon, 15c.

BEEF—Extra Family, bbl, $13.50; do, hf-bbl, $7.00; Family Beef, bbl, $13.00; hf-bbl, $6.75; Extra Mess, bbl, $13.00; do, hf-bbl, $6.75.

PORK—Dry Salted Clear Sides, heavy, 11¾c; do, light, 12c; do, Bellies, 12@12½c; Extra Clear, bbls., $24.00; hf-bbls., $12.25, Soused Pigs' Feet, hf-bbls., $4.00; do, kits; $1.00.

LARD—Prices are ₱ lb:

	Tcs.	½-bbls.	50s.	20s.	10s.	5s.
Compound	8¾	9	9	9⅛	9½	9⅝
Cal. pure	13	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13¾	13⅞

In 3-lb tins the price on each is ⅛c higher than on 5-lb tins.

CANNED MEATS—Prices are per case of 1 dozen and 2 dozen tins: Corned Beef, 2s, $2.35; 1s $1.35; Roast Beef, 2s $2.35; 1s, $1.35.

IF YOU WANT
GOOD MEAT
Ask your butcher for meat from the great Abattoir at South San Francisco, San Mateo County.

San Mateo County
Building and Loan
Association.
Assets, - - - $175,000.00.
Loans made on the Ordinary or Definite Contract plans, paying out in from five to twelve years as may be desired, with privilege of partial or total repayment before maturity.
No ADVANCE PREMIUM or unnecessary expense.
GEO. W. LOVIE, Secretary,
Redwood City, Cal.

"Crusader"

UP-TO-DATE
$3.50 Shoe
SOLE AGENTS
DEBENEDETTI & MONTEVALDO
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO
Read locals.

Walter F. Bailey
Painting and Decorating
In all its Branches.
104 Grand Ave., South San Francisco, Cal.
Leave orders at Office in Merriam Block. P. O. Box 75.

H. G. Plymire, M. D.
SURGEON, W. M. CO.
OFFICE HOURS—1 to 4, and 6:30 to 7:30 p. m.
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO,
San Mateo County, Cal.
Residence, Martin Brick Block, Grand avenue.

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—WHOLESALE—
THOS. F. FLOOD, AGENT.
For the Celebrated Beers of the
Wieland, Fredericksburg,
United States, Chicago,
Willows and
South San Francisco
BREWERIES
—AND—
THE UNION ICE CO.
Grand Avenue SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

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A Genuine Wayside Inn.
Admirably situated in a beautiful grove on the old San Bruno Bay Road, the finest driveway out of San Francisco.
Where you will find the choicest refreshments, both solid and liquid, the San Francisco market affords.
Where comfort and good cheer are dispensed with a cordial hospitality.
Call, see it, and sample the good things, and you will come again.
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Carpenter and General Jobbing Work.
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MME. MARQUIS, PROPRIETRESS
No. 10 Grand Avenue - South San Francisco
San Mateo, Co., Cal.
Fine Fluting, Laces Done Up Like New
Particular attention paid to
FLANNELS, BLANKETS AND CURTAINS

BADEN SHOE STORE

First-Class Stock
BOOTS : and : SHOES,
Constantly on hand and for sale
Below City Prices.
All kinds of Foot Gear made to order and Repairing neatly done.
P. L. KAUFFMANN, Prop.
GRAND AVE., South San Francisco.

"RYETAB" WHISKEY BEANS
"RYETAB" WHISKEY BEAN
"RYETAB" WHISKEY BEAN
Something absolutely new and with which we have experimented for years.
One Bean makes one glass Artificial Whiskey (Rye or Bourbon); six Beans to the pint. Just the thing for travelers, and convenient for picnics, excursions, etc.
Contains all the virtue of the best whiskies without the deleterious effect. Made from the pure vegetable matter, and guaranteed to contain no poisonous or narcotic drugs of any description.
If a beverage is not desired, a Bean may be taken in the mouth without water, and the most exhilarating effect will be experienced.
BOX OF 12 BEANS 50C.
The Beans retail at 10c each, and can be procured from any druggist, fancy grocer, or first-class bar. For sale on dining cars.
One box sent postpaid on receipt of 50 cts.
Ginseng Distilling Co.
DISTILLERS OF
RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES
ST. LOUIS, - - - MO.

DAMAGED DOCUMENT

An Unexpected Question.

One morning about twenty years ago a lawyer on the way to his office stopped opposite a barber's shop door to get a "shine."

The little bootblack who plied his trade there was no stranger to him, although he knew him only by his street name. This morning the boy was unusually silent. The lawyer missed his bright remarks and began to rally him a little, when suddenly the boy looked up in his face and said:

"Mr. Bartlett, do you love God?"

The lawyer was an upright, self-respecting man, but neither a church attendant nor much given to religious thought, and he took the question at first as an attempt at a joke on the part of the boy; but he soon found that it was meant in all seriousness. No one had ever asked him the question before in quite the same way, and it staggered him.

"Why do you ask me that, Bat?" he said, after a rather awkward pause. "What difference does it make to you?"

"Well, I'll tell you, sir. Me mother an' me's got to get out; for the place we live in'll be tore down pretty soon, an' a feller like me can't pay much rent. Mother does all she can, but you see there's three of us, an' me grandmother's lame. I dunno what to do. Yesterday I heard two men talkin', an' one of 'em said God would help anybody that loved Him if they'd tell Him they was in the hole. I thought about it 'most all night, an' this mornin' I made up my mind I'd lay for somebody that knew Him well enough to ask Him."

The lawyer was embarrassed. All he could say to the threadbare little bootblack was that he had better ask some one else. He had better keep inquiring, he told him; for in a city of so many churches he would surely find the sort of person he wanted. He thrust a dollar into the boy's hand and hurried away.

But all that day he found his thoughts reverting to the bootblack and his strange question. "A fine position for an educated man in a Christian country!" he said to himself. "Struck dumb by an ignorant street arab! I could not answer his question. Why not?"

The lawyer was an honest man, and his self-examination ended in a resolution to find out the reason why. That evening he went, for the first time in many years, to prayer meeting, and frankly told the whole story, without sparing himself. From that day life had a new meaning for him, and a higher purpose.

A few days later, at a conference of ministers of different denominations in the same city, the lawyer's strange experience was mentioned by the pastor who gave him his first Christian welcome. Immediately another minister told of a young man in his congregation who had been awakened to a religious life by the same question put to him by the same bootblack. The interest culminated when a third declared that he had had a call from the bootblack himself, who had been brought to his study by a man who appreciated his unexpected question and knew how to befriend him.

Such an incident could not be allowed to end there. The boy was helped to good lodgings, and to patronage which enabled him to provide better for his "family." At last he had found somebody who loved God; and in time he learned to love Him himself, and "knew Him well enough to ask Him." Opportunities for a decent education were opened to him, and he showed so much promise that his lawyer friend took him in, first as an office boy and finally as a student.

Many would recognize the bootblack to-day if his name were given, not only as a member of the bar in successful practice, but as a church member and a worker in Sunday school. He loves boys; and the few who know that he was once a bootblack understand his interest in little fellows who need a friend. Helping them is for him loving God in the most effectual way.—Youth's Companion.

An Open Book.

A wicked, drunken woman in one of our large cities was attracted into a church one Sunday evening and was converted to Christ. The pastor of the church went to see her husband, and found him a very shrewd mechanic, who was very bitter against Christianity, and greatly fascinated with Ingersoll's sneers at the Bible. He was full of contempt at his wife's profession of conversion, and said he had no doubt she'd soon get over it. Six months passed away and one evening this man called to see the minister in great anxiety concerning his own salvation. He said: "I have read all the leading books on the evidences of Christianity, and I can stand out against their arguments; but for the past six months I have had an open book about my own fireside, in the person of my wife, that I am not able to answer. I have come to the conclusion that I am wrong, and that there must be something holy and divine about a religion that could take a woman and change her into the loving, patient, prayerful, singing saint that she is now." The best books on Christianity are the men and women who live transformed lives, in fellowship with Christ.—Selected.

Thy Will Be Done.

All round the rolling world, both night and day,
A ceaseless voice ascend from those who pray;
"Thy will be done on earth, as now in heaven;
Unto our souls a perfect choice be given."

All round the rolling world, both night and day,
A ceaseless voice ascend from those who pray;
By shattered hopes, crossed plans and fruitless pains,
Thy heavenly Master thine allegiance trains.

Yet to the faithful there is no such thing
As disappointment; failures only bring
A gentle pang, as peacefully they say,
"His purpose stands, though mine has passed away."

All is fulfilling, all is working still
To teach thee flexibility of will.
To great achievements let thy wishes soar,
Yet meek submission pleases Christ still more,

When Love's long discipline is overpast
Thy will, too, shall be done with his, at last,
When all is perfected, and thou lost stand,
Robed, crowned and glorified, at his right hand.

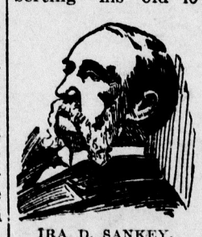
—C. R. Noel.

A Useful Life.

Do not try to do a great thing; you may waste all your life waiting for the opportunity which may never come. But since little things are always claiming your attention, do them as they come, from a great motive, for the glory of God, to win His smile of approval and do good to men. It is harder to plod on in obscurity, acting thus, than to stand still on the high places of the field, within the view of all, and do deeds of valor at which rival armies stand still to gaze. But no such act goes without the swift recognition and the ultimate recompense of Christ. To fulfill faithfully the duties of your station; to use to the uttermost the gifts of our ministry; to bear chafing annoyances and the trivial irritations as martyrs bore the pillory and stake; to find the one noble trait in people who try to annoy you; to put the kindest construction on unkind acts and words; to be content to be a fountain in the midst of a wild valley of stones, nourishing a few lichens and wild flowers, or now and again a thirsty sheep; and to do this always, not for the praise of man, but for the sake of God—this makes a great and useful life.

Sankey Renounces Methodism.

Ira D. Sankey, who recently created a sensation in religious circles by deserting his old love, the Methodist church, to become a member of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian church of New York, came into fame as a co-worker of the late Dwight L. Moody. Mr. Sankey was born in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, in 1840, and at 15 he united with the Methodist church and was made a choir leader at Newcastle. He has published several collections of sacred songs and sacred music.


IRA D. SANKEY.

The Sculptor's Vision.

There is a legend that a certain sculptor, in his early youth, had a vision of Christ. So firm was his belief in this vision that he reproduced it in marble. It made him famous. He was entreated to make some statues of certain heathen deities. He refused, saying: "A man who has seen Christ would commit sacrilege if he were to employ his art in the carving of a pagan goddess. My art is henceforth a consecrated thing." How well did he carry out the teaching of Christ: "Ye cannot serve God and mammon."

Spear Points.

God regards not how much we do, but from how much it proceeds.

The richest experiences of life never come to those who try to win them selfishly.

Christianity is not a mere method of earthly morality, but a mythical mode of heavenly life.

There is only one real failure in life possible, and that is not to be true to the best one knows.

We may be laborers together with God in giving a cup of cold water as well as in preaching a sermon.

A soul occupied with great ideas best performs small duties. The divinest views of life penetrate most clearly into the meanest emergencies.

Most of the failures and disappointments in life arise from our ignoring or refusing Him who seeks to lead us in the right direction.

NOVEL USE OF SASHES

WORN IN ALL SORTS OF SHAPES AND LENGTHS.

Craze for Newness Affects Cut of Boleros and Etons—Some Examples of the Choicest Summer Fashions as Seen in New York.

New York correspondence:

LOTS of sashes are worn this season, and so many different devices obtain that there is no lack of variety in them, and the eye does not tire, as it will of a too often repeated embellishment. Any suitable material and any desired length are right enough for the sash. One sort that looks especially pretty when worn with white is the Roman stripe sash so stylish fifteen years ago. As now revived it comes around the waist and finishes at the back with a large rosette, long ends, either hemstitched or finished with silk fringe, hanging down the back. The ribbon is very wide, and may be worn thus on colored as well as white gowns.

Boleros and etons do their share toward lessening the need of any two gowns looking much alike. Black moire and taffeta boleros are stylish and are liked much for wear with transparent materials. Usually they are finished with lace or white silk embroidered in gold, silver or Persian colorings. Their sleeves are usually on the bishop order, with small cuff of lace or embroidered material. Tucked or stitched taffeta is pretty, and boleros of white taffeta or moire stitched in black are especially swagger on all-white gowns. The moire jackets are plain, with narrow vest of white satin covered with lace, and lace sailor collar. Taffeta boleros are either tucked, pleated or shirred, are stitched in black and finished with lace or embroidery. Nearly all are made in skeleton effect. Some are cut short at the back, while others come to waist line. A new trick with those that are short in back is to have in the cut-away portion the big rosette of a sash with bobbed-off ends. This must not be in the center of the back, where one would think it belonged, but at the side, where it will invite attention more saucily. This fancy is pictured in the initial, in delicate gray etamine embroidered in silver, the sash being maize Louisine satin. At the left in the next picture is a black moire jacket. It had vest ends of white silk embroidered in gold, and was worn with a gown of white canvas over white silk.

Just now there are more stylish dresses in white than in any color, and more in black and white than in any other combination. Now and then a dash of color, usually some shade of green, accomplishes what so often is done with black. Then green by itself is the most stylish of colors. Some very handsome black and white gowns were sketched for the accompanying pictures, one appearing at the right in the first group. The fabric of this dress was black and white flowered foulard, and the trimmings were white taffeta folds outlined with narrow black silk braid, and a white silk yoke stitched in black, outlined with batiste embroidery and finished with a cream lace ruffle. First in the next group was a black and white type—a black and white lace over white silk. At its right is a white chiffon veiling trimmed with batiste embroidery and lace, an inset bit of emerald velvet appearing at the waist line, and ribbons to match ornamenting the elaborate fichu. Red entered into and changed a black and white scheme in the case of the right hand gown here, which was white dimity dotted with bright red and trimmed with black chantilly. No device of the many that the fashions now permit is more effective than this employment of black lace over a material that is all or nearly all white. The attractiveness of the combination is quite as great as its stylishness, which can't be said of most new fashions.

Gowns of green materials are many, but the stylish shades of this color are delicate and trimmings soften it still further. Very elaborate gowns are found in green crepe de chine, foulard and pongee, always with a dash of black in the trimming, and often with much of white. A sample gown appears in the middle of the second picture, and was pale green crepe de chine, with trimming of white lace insertion and black and white silk braid. Another remains in the concluding group, and was green pongee and white lace medallions. White linen bands trim many pongee gowns, and with elaborately made dresses of this shade goes millinery of the picture order, so absolute authority is not lacking for them even when their color does not at first impress

Shirring and smocking are used a little more than they were early in the season, and skirts are not so elaborately trimmed with lace and insertion. Many gowns have gathered yokes, the body of the skirt hanging full, either tucked or trimmed with fine braid and insertion of lace or embroidery. Heavy laces are preferred for trimming, and ecru and cream tints predominate. Bodices flowered in delicate tints are made with yokes or narrow vests, tucked, pleated or trimmed with lace or embroidery. Sleeves are much larger, but nearly all have an elaborate cuff of some kind, while undersleeves have not lessened in favor. The old idea of edging narrow tucks with very narrow lace is novel. On a tucked bodice to have every third or fourth tuck edged with lace gives pretty softness. Light and dark blue foulards are finished with stitched bands of red or emerald green taffeta. Black velvet ribbons and the softest laces trim pineapple gauzes. All-over lace dresses for afternoon and driving have very full skirts, slight train and full bloused bodice fastening in back. Black velvet may be worn for collar and belt, but the new ocean blue tint is prettier. Rose pink or maize color is permissible, too. White all-over lace is not used for afternoon purposes, and is made more elaborately. All-over batiste and white nainsook embroideries are made up into gowns for afternoon occasions.

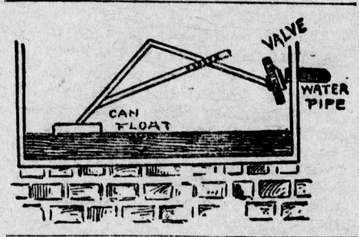
FROM THE CHOICEST OF SUMMER FASHIONS.

CURRENT USES IN LACES.

An Automatic Tank Valve.

Regulating the flow of water into troughs and tanks is something which causes farmers more or less anxiety and trouble. In the plan as illustrated, the water pipe enters near the top of the tank, which places the valve out of water, thus relieving it of all danger from rust or the collection of sediment. Such a valve may be bought at any hardware store. The pipe may enter nearer the bottom of the tank and if the valve is kept clear the device will still serve its purpose. Another point in its favor is that, if desired, the valve can be closed just as effectually when the tank is one-fourth full as when filled to the brim.

The lower half of the long, jointed lever connecting the valve and float has a shorter one attached to it, the upper end of the latter having a number of holes in it. By having a hole in the upper half of the jointed lever and using a pin, the angle at the joint can be changed at will. Making it as large as possible will necessitate the float being lifted near the top of the tank before the valve is entirely closed, but by decreasing the angle the valve will be closed, while the float is still near the bottom. A sealed can or bottle makes a good float. A board or block of wood soon becomes soaked, and in consequence its lifting power is greatly diminished.—A. L. Williams, in Farm and Home.



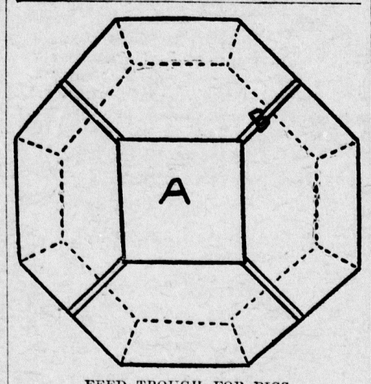
Killing Peach Tree Borers.

For the last eight years I have set peach trees every year, and I never fail to make a thorough application of the tar. With an old paint brush I put it upon the trunk of the trees before setting, spreading the tar from the roots up the trunk from eight to twelve inches. I am careful to remove any borers that may be in the trees, as they come from the nursery. I keep in mind this fact that the coal tar will not kill the borer, deeply buried under the bark, but will prevent the moth from depositing its eggs at the base of the tree. The application of the tar must be made annually thereafter, being sure to finish the work before the moth begins to fly, which I believe is from June 1 to 15, usually. In making these annual applications it is necessary, to insure success, that the earth be removed down to the roots. The bark from the roots up eight to twelve inches must be completely covered with the tar.

In case the tree is suffering from the effects of the shot-hole borer or fruit-bark beetle, I know of nothing that is equal to the coal tar as a remedy. In case of mechanical injury to a tree the tar is better than any paint or wash we have ever tried.—O. J. Farmer.

Feed Trough for Young Pigs.

One of the difficulties in feeding young pigs is seeing that each has a fair share of the slop. At the ordinary trough the stronger pigs will drive the weaker ones off and they fail to get enough food to keep up their growth. A trough designed to accommodate eight small pigs is eight-cornered and is made of inch lumber. The sides slant about as those of the ordinary V trough. A spout is fastened in the middle, into which the slop is poured, which runs down into the trough. To make this trough first construct a bottom sixteen inches in diameter. Nail two-by-four pieces around the bottom and use ten-inch boards for the sides, nailing them securely. No. 12 wire is stapled around the top and also around the outside, about three inches down from the top. Nail stout braces from the center spout, about seven inches from the bottom, up to every other corner of the trough, making four braces and giving between each room for two small pigs to feed.—Indianapolis News.



FEED TROUGH FOR PIGS.

To Prevent Soil Washing.

Soil washing, to a greater or less extent, takes place on 75 per cent of rolling farms, according to one writer. Where it occurs the very best surface soil is washed into the valleys, leaving the bare and much less productive clay on higher land. As a certain portion of all farms must be kept under grass it is advisable to allow steep inclines to remain in blue grass or some form of meadow. Such places furnish a good location for trees. These will not only prevent washing, but will tend to modify the climate by affording protection to stock and checking the heavy winds at all seasons of the year. In any case these slopes furnish excellent sheep pasture so that the land may be made quite as profitable as any that is under the plow. Where it is necessary to cultivate hillsides it is a good plan to plow under coarse manure, as this will prevent washing. In some instances it may be necessary to throw brush into the gullies and stake it down.—Iowa Homestead.

Propagating Grape Vines.

To layer a grapevine to obtain new vines to set of some choice variety, let a branch run until there can be about six feet of it placed on the ground. Then pinch off the end, which will throw the growth into the buds along the cane. When these are well under way place it in the soil about two or three inches deep in a trench about four inches deep. In a few weeks the trench may be filled level with the surface. By fall there will be roots from every joint, and they may be separated from the parent stem and from one another and transplanted where they are wanted. This is less trouble and more sure than growing them from slips, which should be cut in the fall after the leaves drop, and heeled in. The tops incline toward the north, at some place where they will be sheltered and not molested during the winter. If well-ripened wood of this year's growth is used, and one or two buds left above ground, with another below, most of them will be found to have rooted in the spring. If one has but a parent vine of a good sort, or can get the branches that his neighbor cuts off when he cuts back in the fall, he can soon start a vineyard at no cost but a little labor.—American Cultivator.

Dust for Melon Vines.

Make some dry arsenite to dust on your melons and cucumber vines at first appearance of the vitora and other beetles, made in this way: Boil one half pound of white arsenic, one pound of salsoda in one-third gallon of water, until the arsenic is all dissolved. Take some quicklime and slake it with arsenic solution until the lime is a powder, and it will take about a gallon of lime, perhaps less, to take up the arsenical water; then dilute this with more lime to make five gallons of dry lime and arsenic to dust on the buggy plants. Make dry Bordeaux for fungus by dissolving your bluestone in water, then, taking enough of the blue water to slake enough quicklime to make a dry, blue dust to shake on.—Fruit World.

Keep the Cow's Tail Clean.

The simple device here illustrated can be used in nearly every cow stable to keep the tails clean and prevent the cows from switching during milking in fly time. A piece of heavy cord, with a loop in each end, is fastened above the cow at a and the other end slipped around her tail as shown. When she lies down, this will keep her tail out of the gutter and filth. When about to milk, hang the cord over a beam or hook at b, which will pull the tail above harm's way.—New England Homestead.

Sheep in the Black Hills.

Sheepmen are flocking to the Black Hills section of South Dakota. It is estimated that the wool clip for this season will amount to nearly half a million pounds of wool for the southern Black Hills districts. Nearly as many Angora goats are going in as sheep. These animals have thrived better than expected on the buffalo grass of the Hills ranges, and since Angora wool is worth twice as much as common wool there is much money in the Angora.

When Horses Bolt Their Food.

Horses that are greedy and inclined to bolt their food should be fed grain in a wide bottomed manger, and even then it is well to place a few large pebbles in the bottom the size of a man's fist or larger. This compels slower eating and secures better mastication.

The Chinch Bug in Wheat.

The progress of chinch bugs from field to field may be obstructed by making a V shaped trench with the corner of a hoe and filling it with coal tar, the tar to be renewed as soon as it becomes crusted over.

Agricultural Notes.

Muskmelon blight has become troublesome in some localities.

Failing to get all the buttermilk out, causes butter to become rancid soon.

In cultivating onions care should be taken not to work the soil to the bulbs or to hill them.

In seeding sour (acid) land to timothy lime should be thoroughly worked into the soil before the seed is sown.

For late strawberry crops a northern exposure, clay soil and late varieties are recommended by the New Jersey station.

Even seeds that are strong and large should be watered with care after sowing them. Drenching is usually bad for them.

How long to keep a cow depends upon her work. Age should be given no consideration as long as the old cows are giving a profit.

On the farm, to make the most out of the milk and butter, the cows should be bred so as to be coming in fresh throughout the whole year.

All varieties of grapes may be propagated by layering, and many, like Norton Cynthiana, Scuppernong and other hard wooded aestivalis varieties, cannot easily be propagated otherwise.

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial.

It causes bunches in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

Accept no substitute.

Giving Her Light to Die.

A small farmer in Aberdeenshire, having a wife that had been long ailing and confined to bed, was of so niggardly a disposition that he grudged the poor woman so much as a light. She in a pet one night exclaimed, "Oh, isna this an unco' thing that a puir body 'll nae get light to see to dee." The husband rises up and lights a candle and, placing it at the bed foot, says to his wife, "There, dee hoo!"—Scottish American.

Study how to be something more than an animal with two legs.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

It does not look nice to us to see men putting money in a church plate, when they should put it into the mouths of children whose fathers they have defrauded.

After a hard day Old Gilt Edge Whiskey braces your nerves and clears your brain. It's pure. All first-class dealers keep it. Wichman, Lutgen & Co., San Francisco, Cal., sole proprietors.

We know some very religious men who think it is all right to beat their poor, tired horses over the head with a singletree.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE $2 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa

Explain to your children what the Fourth of July means.

Caution! Ask for Kentucky Favorite Whiskey. Take always the best when you drink. Spruance Stanley & Co., San Francisco.

Try to get a start in life by the time you are forty.

Long live the King! The King is Hamlin's Wizard Oil; Pain his enemies whom he conquers.

We have learned that a certain public-spirited country postmaster is going to get an X-ray to turn upon letters mailed at his office.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c. Trial package mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

In the heat and dust of summer remember the faithful horses who suffer and cannot complain.

Taste Good, Do Good.

Don't sicken and ruin your stomach with pill poison. Eat Cascarets like candy; harmless, agreeable to the stomach, do the work. Druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

You cannot compel a man to be a gentleman no matfer how much you may expect it of him.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When you are not making much cut down your expense. Better old shoes than new ones charged to you.

Mem. for Good Health.

Today drink some "Castlewood" Bourbon, or Rye Whiskey. Highest grade Kentucky goods. Cartan, McCarthy & Co., sole distributors, San Francisco.

Activity gives life and is fe.

$20 Belt for $5.

"Dr. Alden's Electric Belt." Warranted genuine. Not a toy. No humbug. It cures without drugs. Circulars free. Sent by mail on receipt of $5. Try Electricity. No Agents.

Call or Write PIERCE ELECTRIC Co. 206 Post St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., or 33 West 24th Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

It is the plunging men who do big things who keep bread in the mouths of children whose fathers do not have enough pluck to run a town lot or a wheelbarrow.

Coughing

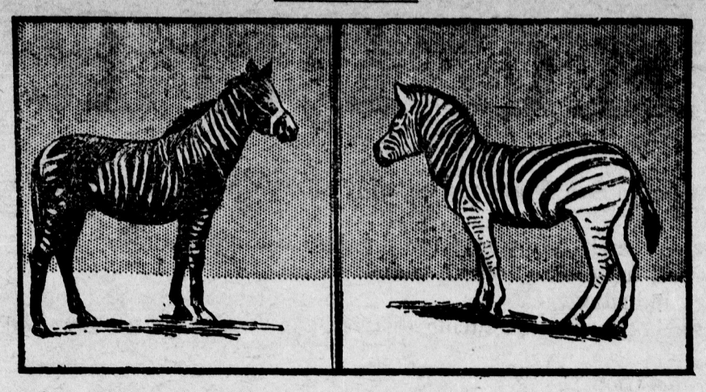
"I was given up to die with quick consumption. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I improved at once, and am now in perfect health."—Chas. E. Hartman, Gibbstown, N. Y.

It's too risky, playing with your cough. The first thing you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the play will be over. Begin early with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the cough.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

THE ZEBRA MULE NOT A SUCCESS.



Some efforts have recently been made to cross the zebra on the mare and thus produce an animal of the mule type, having some of the attractive characteristics of the zebra. The efforts have not met with encouraging success. In the first place the zebra is wild, vicious and apparently not disposed to intimate association with horses. Nevertheless some of the efforts have been successful. The illustrations show tamed zebra that is the sire and one of the zebroid colts. It will be seen that the greatest attraction, the beautiful markings of the zebra, are lost in the cross. This practically determines the cross as of no value. The small size of the zebra will always make impossible any great size in his colts, and size is absolutely necessary in a mule.

WANT STEUBEN RECOGNIZED.

Government Asked to Appropriate Money for a Statue.

A bill was introduced in the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress asking the government to give recognition to the services of Baron Steuben during the Revolutionary War by appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a statue to his memory. This man's services were of inestimable value to the American people. From the huts of Valley Forge to the surrender at Yorktown, Steuben made his impress on the continental army, but nowhere in America will one find any evidence, so far as governmental recognition goes, that his work was appreciated. Pennsylvania and New York gave him grants of land and his last days were spent upon the latter. There he was buried and there his grave was unmarked until historical and local German societies erected a monument. Gradually this was neglected and it is only lately that legislative action was taken to improve the spot.

BARON STEUBEN.

THE LOG HOUSE AT STEUBEN, N. Y.

Soldier of fortune that he was, the picture of a battlefield beckoning him on to glorious achievements could not be resisted by Baron Steuben. Details were rapidly made. Benjamin Franklin was in Paris, seeking a man who would enter the American army and establish the order and discipline so much needed by General Washington. Dr. Franklin could offer no assurances of financial support, could not even guarantee the reimbursement of the baron's expenses to America. Convinced, however, that he would succeed in his venture, the baron employed his private fortune, which was not inconsiderable at the time, to the payment of his own expenses to America, and later, as the needs of the army became imperative, impoverished himself for the benefit of the American soldiers. He made no conditions, and bargained for no reward. Military distinction and active employment were the chief objects of his ambition, the immediate motives of his conduct.

Upon his arrival n America, in December, 1777, Steuben was greeted with the announcement of the capture of Burgoyne and his entire army, and looked upon it as a good omen. He lost no time in entering upon active service. He notified Congress of his arrival, expressed his desire to serve the country without conditions other than to be allowed to gain the confidence and share the fortunes of the commander of the forces in the field. Congress accepted the proffered services with resolutions of thanks, and Steuben reported almost immediately to General Washington.

Then began the work to which Steuben devoted his entire energy. All of the abuses and defects that had been dominant in the American army culminated in the encampment at Valley Forge, and showed the need of radical reforms. Although the country abounded with provisions, a famine existed in the camp. Washington had notified Congress that something must be done or the troops would have to disband to seek subsistence. The men were starving, were barefooted and almost naked, unable to take advantage of the many opportunities offered to strike effective blows upon the British forces.

It was Steuben's duty to bring order out of chaos. How it was accomplished there is not space to tell here, but the results soon began to be manifested.

Steuben was made inspector general and did valiant service in the organization of the army. He composed a book of regulations in 1778-79, which was adopted, and upon which the present American army regulations are based. But he finally tired of this service and made an effort to secure active work in the field, at the head of a regiment. There was objection to this, and he threatened to resign. He was finally given a command and served with distinction during the trying times, late in the war, when he was compelled to sleep on the ground because he could not buy a tent, when the credit of the country was exhausted and the affairs of the colonists were in distressing condition. He served in the South in 1779-80, and achieved some distinction in the field, in spite of the starved and poorly equipped condition of his forces. He was appointed to command in Virginia, and remained there most of the time until June, 1781.

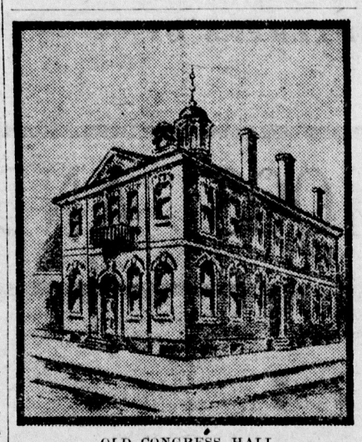
At the close of the war an effort was made to have Baron Steuben reimbursed for his expenditures and paid for his services to the nation. General Washington warmly urged this, and his last letter, before retiring from public life, was written to Steuben, and contained the warmest expressions of appreciation of the baron's services to the country. Steuben resigned from the army in March, 1784, and a month later was presented by Congress with a gold-hilted sword and a vote of thanks. Then it required seven years' active effort for the baron to secure a settlement for his services, and then only after it had been plainly shown that he had been reduced to the extremity of either starving here or begging in Europe. The compensation, when it was finally made, was so miserly in amount that the debts of Steuben had absorbed all he received, and the man who had done so much to make the victory of the American forces possible was compelled to retire to a little farm given him by the State of New York and which was located in what is now the town of Steuben, about twenty-five miles north of Utica. Here he built a log house of five rooms, and lived, almost in poverty, until his death in December, 1794.

OUT OF A DILAPIDATED STATE.

Philadelphia Is to Restore the Historic Congress Hall.

Philadelphia, as a municipality, is about to do a patriotic work. Old Congress Hall, one of the historic places of the city, is in a frightful state of dilapidation and the bureau of city property has determined to spend $30,000 in the work of restoring it to its original condition.

The associations clustering about this structure at the corner of 6th and Chestnut streets are of extraordinary interest. In 1790 Philadelphia offered Congress the use of the building until the Capitol was permanently established and the name of Congress Hall, then applied to it, has remained ever since. It was here that Washington was inaugurated in 1793 and John Adams in 1797, and other important events took place within the building in the ten years that the government used it as a Capitol. The hall is a modest little structure of red brick—70 feet long, 30 feet wide and 30 feet high. The floor has fallen in and pillars, plaster and gallery railings are lying in the cellar.



OLD CONGRESS HALL.

His Qualifications.

He was pleading his cause earnestly.

"I am wealthy," he said, "and could make ample provision for you." She nodded and checked one point off on her fingers. "I have had experience with the world," he continued. She checked off another point. "I have passed the frivolous point," he went on, "and I have the steadfastness, the age and the wisdom to guard and guide you well."

He paused for an answer.

"The points you make are strong ones," she said, "but they lead indeviatingly to the conclusion that you would make an excellent father for me. You have all the necessary qualifications, but just now I am looking for a husband."

The Fairy Lamplighter.

Affection often inspires ingenuity. In a life of Joseph Severn the narrative of the artist's care of the poet Keats in his last illness includes a graceful incident. Severn, worn out with watching and tireless service, would sometimes drop asleep and allow the candle to go out, thus leaving the sick man in darkness, which he dreaded. Realizing that this was liable to occur, Severn hit upon a happy device to keep the light still burning. One evening he fastened a thread from the bottom of the candle already lighted to the wick at the top of another unlighted one set ready near by.

Not being sure the experiment would succeed, he had not mentioned it, and when later on he fell napping as the first candle was burning low the invalid was too considerate to awake him, but lay patiently awaiting the extinction of the fluttering flame. Suddenly, just as he expected gloom and blackness, the connecting thread—too fine and distant for him to see—caught fire, and a tiny spark began to run along it. Then he waked the sleeping nurse with an exclamation of joyful surprise.

"Severn! Severn!" he cried. "Here's a little fairy lamplighter actually lit up the other candle!"

But it was only the good fairy of many sickrooms—loving forethought—that had lighted the candle.

Flowers of the Cranberry.

One of the daintiest of wild flowers of June is the blossom of that time honored concomitant of roast turkey, the cranberry. While, however, everybody knows the berry, few are acquainted with the flower, for the peat bogs where it blows in the choice fellowship of the stately pitcher plant and the golden club and of many a rare orchid are quite remote from the beaten paths of travel. The cranberry plant is a small, slender, somewhat trailing shrub, with the neatest of evergreen leaves, from amid which a few threadlike stalks lift their nodding flowers. When fully expanded, the pink lobes of each corolla are curled back like a lily's, and from the heart of them the compressed stamens protrude in the shape of a spear point or beak. The imaginative may see in this long beaked little blossom a resemblance to a tiny crane's head, whence some hard pressed etymologist has thought to derive the word cranberry—that is, crane-berry.—"Country Life In America."

Italian Rings.

Rings of Italian workmanship are remarkably beautiful. Venice particularly excelled in this art. In the Londesborough collection is a fine specimen. The four claws of the outer ring in open work support the setting of a sharply pointed pyramidal diamond, such as was then coveted for writing on glass. The shank bears a fanciful resemblance to a serpent swallowing a bird, of which only the claws connecting the face remain in sight.

It was with a similar ring Raleigh wrote the words on a window pane, "Fain would I rise but that I fear to fall," to which Queen Elizabeth added, "If thy heart fail thee, do not rise at all," an implied encouragement which led him on to fortune.

A Matchless Face.

Ida—She thinks she has a matchless face.

May—I agree with her. She will never make a match as long as she has it.—Chicago News.

Affects One's Imagination.

"When a man gits good an' mad," said Uncle Eben, "he's li'ble to 'magine he's a volcano when he ain'nuffin but a firecracker."—Washington Star.

The hide of the hippopotamus in some parts is fully two inches thick.

The man who has done you an evil deed will camp the longest on your trail.

We have always thought that if you are kind to animals God will be kind to you.

We have noticed that prices always go up rapidly and decline very slowly.

Good boys no matter what they do—ours.

Better drink in music than whisky

In activity there is health.

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Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

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Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
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FOR BILIOUSNESS.
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FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
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Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

For Diabetic Patients.

In a diet for diabetic patients milk is only occasionally allowed, yet eggs, cream, buttermilk and all kinds of cheese may be taken freely. Tart fruits are permitted, and peaches and strawberries may be eaten with cream, but without sugar. The sweet fruits—pears, plums, grapes, apples, bananas, etc.—are forbidden. Koumiss, coffee with cream, but no sugar, and cereal coffee are the drinks permitted, tea being excluded and no wines or liquors except claret, Rhine or other acid varieties. All vegetables containing sugar or starch are forbidden, which leaves cauliflower, lettuce, string beans, spinach, cucumbers, greens, young onions, etc., to be eaten. Olives are not forbidden. A moderate meat diet is recommended, particularly the fatty parts, and all kinds of fish are allowed.

Oddities of Color Blindness.

While the number of color blind persons is not very large, only about five in every hundred suffering from any defect in this respect and most of those being affected only in a minor degree, yet the phenomenon sometimes assumes very remarkable phases.

An oculist states that he found two persons who possessed monochromatic vision—that is to say, all colors appeared to them to be simply different shades of gray.

If the reader will look at a photograph of a landscape or, better, of a garden filled with brilliant flowers, he will be able to form an idea of the appearance which nature must present to one who suffers from the infliction called monochromatic vision.

A Kind Word.

Many a friendship, long, loyal and self sacrificing, rested at first on no thicker a foundation than a kind word. Two men were not likely to be friends. Perhaps each of them regarded the other with something of distrust. They had possibly been set against each other by the circulation of gossip or they had been looked upon as rivals, and the success of one was regarded as incompatible with the success of the other, but a kind word, perhaps a mere report of a kind word, has been enough to be the commencement of an enduring friendship.

The Sinecures.

Beeler—You are the last man I should have expected to find opposing the pensioning of government employees no longer able to work.

Heeler—When a man gets so helpless that he can't do what little work there is in a government job, he ought to be taken out and shot.—London Tit-Bits.

Not Worry, but Slumber.

They were discussing suicides and the proneness of different peoples to depart in that way when one of those engaged in the conversation turned to a colored man and asked, "Why is it that so few of your people take their own lives?"

After scratching his head a moment the person addressed responded, "Well, I tell you, boss; when a nigger sits down he don't worry, but goes to sleep."—New York Times.

"What was the cause of that awful racket and disturbance in your office just before you came?" asked one of the tenants on the third floor.

"You know that young cowboy that came yesterday to begin the study of law with me?" said the other.

"Yes."

"Well, I thought he might as well begin at the bottom, and I told him that when he came down this morning the first thing for him to do would be to clean out the office. He found half a dozen fellows there waiting for me, but he did it, all right."

No External Symptoms.

The blood may be in bad condition, yet with no external signs, no skin eruption or sores to indicate it. The symptoms in such cases being a variable appetite, poor digestion, an indescribable weakness and nervousness, loss of flesh and a general run-down condition of the system—clearly showing the blood has lost its nutritive qualities, has become thin and watery. It is in just such cases that S. S. S. has done some of its quickest and most effective work by building up the blood and supplying the elements lacking to make it strong and vigorous.

"My wife used several bottles of S. S. S. as a blood purifier and to tone up a weak and emaciated system, with very marked effect by way of improvement.

"We regard it a great tonic and blood purifier."—J. F. Duff, Princeton, Mo.

SSS is the greatest of all tonics, and you will find the appetite improves at once, strength returns, and nervousness vanishes as new rich pure blood once more circulates through all parts of the system.

S. S. S. is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known. It contains no minerals whatever. Send for our free book on blood and skin diseases and write our physicians for any information or advice wanted. No charge for medical advice.

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THE SHEEP AND THE GOAT.

Prof. Thomas Shaw states in New York Farmer some points of comparison:

First—There is not much difference in the size of the two animals when matured, but the sheep mature much more quickly than the goat.

Second—The goat lives to a much greater age than the sheep. Some authorities claim that the average length of age of a goat is about twice that of a sheep.

Third—The goat is a browser, and will from choice gather its living from leaves, twigs, bark of trees and weeds, whereas sheep prefer pastures, although they will eat many weeds also, and will also eat leaves and brush, but not in preference to pasture.

Fourth—The meat of the sheep is as yet preferred, on the whole, in the market, but the goat meat is coming more and more into favor.

Fifth—The goat produces hair, and the sheep wool. The fleece of the latter weighs more on an average than the fleece of the former.

Sixth—The great use of the sheep on the average farm is to clean up the scattered vegetation, especially what is of the gleaning order, while the best use of the goat is in cleaning up the brush land.

Seventh—Sheep will not do well if confined wholly on brush land, while just such land furnishes exactly the conditions which the goats enjoy. There is room for many more flocks of goats and sheep in all parts of the country.

People shake hands on mighty small provocation.

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Congress has just passed a law granting pensions to the survivors and to the widows of deceased soldiers of the Oregon, Washington and California Indian Wars of 1847 to 1856. Full information will be sent by Byington & Wilson, No. 728 Seventeenth Street, Washington, D.C., or Branch Office, No. 442 Parrott Building, San Francisco, Cal. Fees limited by law.

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Where an independent railroad system gives ample switching privileges to every industry.

Where a private water-works plant, with water mains extending throughout the entire manufacturing district, supplies an abundance of pure artesian water at rates far below city prices.

Where some of the largest industries in the State are today located and in full operation.

Where hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been spent in perfecting the locality for manufacturing purposes.

Where the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company own **THIRTY-FOUR HUNDRED** acres of land and **Seven Miles of Water Front** on the San Francisco Bay, and on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Where, in fact, rail, wharf and other privileges are unexcelled for manufacturing purposes by any other locality on the coast.

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TO HOME-SEEKERS

The South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, comprising many San Francisco, Chicago and New York capitalists, created in San Mateo county a new town site known as South San Francisco. This town site is situated on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and also on the Southern Pacific Bay Shore Railroad, soon to be finished; it is also at the terminus of the San Francisco and San Mateo Electric Railway.

South San Francisco was platted as a town just prior to the great financial panic of 1893 and 1894; during all that period of financial wreck and ruin, when almost every new enterprise and many old-established institutions were actually swept out of existence, she has held her own and is to-day a prosperous community with a population of nearly **FIFTEEN HUNDRED PEOPLE.**

An extensive and fine residence district, where workingmen may secure land at reasonable prices, and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

Upwards of $2,000,000 in cash have been expended in laying the foundation of this new town. Most of the streets have been graded, curbed and sewered, miles of concrete sidewalk laid, trees planted along the main highways, and a water-works plant completed, giving an abundant supply of pure artesian water for every purpose. But the foundation laid in what is known as the manufacturing district of this town site constitutes above all others the most positive guarantee for the future of South San Francisco

There is no stability nor permanency so absolute respecting real estate values, and the future growth of any community like that which is based upon industries giving employment to men. The facilities created by the founders of South San Francisco have already secured to her several large manufacturing enterprises, and will soon secure many more; this means not only an increase in population, but an enhancement in real estate values.

South San Francisco has passed the experimental stage, and is now an established town. Many of her lot owners who have properly improved their holdings are even to-day realizing from ten to twenty per cent net on their investments. How many communities as new as South San Francisco can make this boast?

An independent community in itself, with its own supporting elements, and at the same time close to the metropolis of California, and in the direction in which San Francisco must necessarily grow, already reached by some of the city's street car service, and certain to be on the line of any new railroad entering San Francisco, South San Francisco presents to-day opportunities for investment among the safest and best on the Pacific Coast.

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